

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager.

HOW PRESIDENTS ARE NOMINATED.

We have had a good deal to say, recently, about the genesis of presidential nominating conventions...

To the one who has frequently been a delegate, the instruction of the delegates to a national convention appears in the light of an absolute necessity if free government is to be preserved.

We find an interesting history of the nomination of Presidents contributed by Mr. S. S. Cline to the Asheville Citizen, which we append.

Says Mr. Cline: At Chicago June 15, 1860 delegates will meet in convention for the purpose of placing in nomination a republican candidate for president.

It is expected that the Chicago convention will be in session for five days, the delegates to be present all three or four days, and should there be a deadlock over the nomination for president the sessions may be indefinitely prolonged.

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he made president, and it generally was conceded that the vice-presidential should go to Massachusetts...

The second election of Washington and Adams was quite as unanimous as the first. Again there was no formal presentation of Adams as a candidate, but it was accepted that he should be re-elected...

First Presidential Contest. The first contest for the presidency came in 1796. There is no record that any legislature, mass meeting or caucus of any sort formally nominated either Jefferson or Adams for the presidency...

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Declined Vice Presidency. On the 12th of May, 1812, a caucus of the republican members of congress unanimously renominated Madison, and John Langdon was nominated for vice-president...

Two-Thirds Rule Adopted. Martin Van Buren was nominated for vice-president, his opponents being Richard M. Johnson and Philip P. Barbour. Before the balloting began a resolution was passed declaring that "two-thirds of the whole number of the votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice."

Facilities for Newspapers. "One of the most important things to be made adequate provision for in telegraph and telephone companies. Like the demand for press seats, this demand is heavier with each convention. It is necessary of course that every facility should be afforded for full and prompt reports of the convention's proceedings."

"Delegates to the convention are elected by nearly 450 state, district, territorial and national caucuses, report to the secretary of the committee, who make up the roll of the uncontested delegations. A week or ten days before the convention is scheduled to meet, the national committee meets in the convention city, and takes up the matter of contested delegations. It gives extended hearings and decides in each case whether the contested delegates shall go upon the temporary roll of the convention. Its action is not binding, of course, upon the convention's committee on credentials, but the hearing of the contests by the national committee involves a lot of national publicity."

kins was accepted as the candidate for vice-president without any formal action. In the electoral college every vote but one was cast for Monroe...

Even the spectacular features—the crowds, the flags, and the noisy bands—are carefully arranged for in advance. They have come to be considered necessary adjuncts to the making of presidential candidates.

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"BRYAN IN FULL CONTROL."

Under the above caption, the Baltimore Sun (anti-Bryan) publishes a dispatch from its Washington staff correspondent, which, heading and all in full, is as follows:

Bryan in Full Control—Has Secured Majority of Delegates to Denver. The Johnson Boom is Waning—Nebraska Seems Likely to Get More Than Two-Thirds—Gray Picks up a Few Votes.

How Delegates Stand. Already instructed for Bryan 487. Other Bryan delegates 36. Delegates yet to be elected, probably for Bryan 224. Johnson delegates 22. Gray delegates 21. Delegates yet to be elected, probably against Bryan 56. The other delegates are classed as doubtful.

After a careful canvass of the country the New York Herald's political experts announced that control of the Democratic National Convention at Denver, absolutely and unshakably, passed last week to William J. Bryan. They declare that he controls the organization and all matters pertaining to making rules for the Democratic party and adopting the platform will be left to the discretion of the Bryan wing of the Democracy.

This will be discouraging news to many Eastern Democrats, as well as the enthusiasts of Gov. John Johnson, of Minnesota, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware.

On the other hand, the opposition succeed in electing 12 delegates without instructions. Of these 4 are the delegates-at-large in Pennsylvania, who properly may be classed for Bryan. The 8 unattached delegates elected at an open primary in Florida, who are also classed for Gray. The one instructed Florida delegate is for Bryan.

Mr. Bryan started his machine rolling in the first week of the week. He obtained the 6 delegates from Alaska and the 10 delegates from Washington on Monday. He obtained the solid instructed delegation of California on the following day.

Bryan has not been any question as to what Minnesota will do. That state during this week sent 36 delegates to Denver instructed for Bryan. South Carolina instructed its 18 delegates for Bryan, and the next day a Second district of North Carolina elected and instructed its delegates for Bryan.

Hawaii and the District of Columbia, each with 6 instructed delegates, completed the Bryan "bag" of the week. The names of Bryan and Johnson were printed on the ballots. Under the rules of the party the candidate for President receiving the highest number of votes gets the instructions for the entire State. Bryan won in this contest approximately 3 to 1.

Bryan lost eight delegates in Florida. This was also an open primary, but the test was different. The name of the candidate for President was written at the head of the ballot. The delegates were pledged in advance to vote for some other candidate than Bryan. The result was that eight anti-Bryan delegates will go from Florida to Denver, while Mr. Bryan will vote for Bryan. But this movement was not a Johnson movement, but was inspired by friends of Judge Gray.

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BOSSISM RECEIVES HIGHEST PRAISE FROM PRESS, PULPIT AND PEOPLE.

A press telegram thus reports form or Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw:

Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw delivered an address today before the convention of the National Electric Light Association, to which he said:

"The trend of the times is toward political bossism. He who through love of power reaches out his hand to crush a business opponent is universally considered worthy of the highest praise from the press, the pulpit and the people."

"A few months ago the largest capitalized corporation found the chief executive of the United States, asking permission to take over its principal competitor. It is currently reported that permission was granted, and so far as I know, the American people approve. I have no hesitancy in saying that this is the only first-class country in the world where permission could have been obtained from the executive department of the Government. Anywhere else such a request would have been answered, 'Go consult your lawyer.'"

"I am simply citing instances to illustrate the operation of the law of evolution which carries us onward, undoubtedly in the main toward better things."

"Every condition, however, is fraught with danger. The pessimist is never without a gloom for his fears, nor the optimist for his hopes. I am an optimist, but I want to emphasize the fact that a designing, scrupulous and ambitious executive, clothed with authority to fix rates, to control the price of commodities, and to grant or withhold franchises, would be in a position to perpetuate himself and his friends in office as long as he was willing to accept political support as the price of immunity. I want to suggest that it is wise to protest against the day when the unmitigated demagogue shall be exalted."

Mr. Shaw, says the telegram, was evidently speaking of the case of the United States Coal and Iron Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

WAR DECLARED. Who Will Enlist in This Popular Movement. War has been declared by our leading druggists. They are going to fight stomach troubles with Mi-o-na Tablets. They feel so sure of success that they guarantee to refund the price of any 50-cent box that does not give satisfaction and do all that is claimed for it. Mi-o-na is an absolute strengthener and cure for the stomach and digestive organs. If you suffer with headache, dizziness, palpitation, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, coated tongue, distress after eating, try Mi-o-na. It will not be long before all these symptoms have disappeared and you are strong and well. Sedberry's Pharmacy sells Mi-o-na under an absolute guarantee to refund the money unless it cures.

Here is Relief for Women. If you have pains in the back, Urinary Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Balm. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

STEADY GROWTH IS OUR BEST ADVERTISER. STATEMENT CONDITION. Fourth National Bank. Fayetteville, N. C., at close of business May 14th, 1908.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and various financial figures for the Fourth National Bank.

CHAMP CLARK ON THE NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE.

We have often called attention to the burden which the modern "metropolitan" newspaper inflicts upon humanity, in contrast with the useful product of the properly edited newspaper of the ante-bellum period in America and of England to-day.

The conductor of the modern American newspaper hurls at his unresisting readers a mass of undigested matter, while the ante-bellum publisher issued a small but carefully edited sheet, giving his readers the benefit of his superior knowledge of what was good for them to read.

The reason why big newspapers flourish in America is because our highly educated public men have installed into the people the notion that mere bigness is excellence, and the people, disposed to make the most of their mere and newly-acquired ability to read, haven't training enough to realize the ignorance of their leaders.

The many readers of this paper who have, from time to time, looked over the files of the old Observer, where an immense amount of history was weekly or semi-weekly condensed into four pages, will understand what we mean.

We are reminded of this subject, so trite with us, by the following contribution to the New York World by Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, himself an old newspaper man:

"When the historian of our times comes to philosophize as to the world's amazing progress in the last twenty years—particularly in the last twelve years—the most noteworthy topics for his discussion would be the multiplication of newspapers as to both number and circulation. His explanation will be made up largely of a statement of the influence of steam and electricity in newspaper production. His most difficult duty will be to explain satisfactorily the almost complete disappearance of the old fashioned paper in which the editor was bigger than his paper and in the evolution of the huge impersonal papers of the present day."

"The chief work of the papers of the immediate future will be to make themselves absolutely independent and as impartial as possible in their discussion of public men and public measures. Even a casual observer can see that the day of the thick-and-thin party organ has about ended. In the good time coming there will be found some way of stripping the mask from papers which are really the personal organs of certain business interests but which pose as real newspapers and in that way constantly delude their readers."

Thomas Jefferson once declared that as between a country without a government and with a free press and a country with a government and without a free press he would choose the former—a decision to which I agree; but he meant an honest press and not a subsidized press. The people demand more and more clean, unadorned, fair, unswayed journalism.

"The papers of the future will be against Bryan, 324, probably

against Bryan, 56 (doubtful, 38. The States which will elect delegates this week are: Texas, May 26, New Hampshire, May 27; West Virginia, May 28; New Mexico and Arizona, May 29. Porto Rico will elect next Sunday.

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