

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.

Either the man to be nominated at Chicago or the man to be nominated at Denver will succeed Theodore Roosevelt in the white house March 4, 1909.

It is expected that the Chicago convention will be in session for five days, the delegates to meet at 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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There is no record that there was any formal presentation of Washington for president at the convention of 1789, and in fact of the election of the states was there even a suggestion of a popular vote.

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, and no opposing candidates appeared.

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, but the country understood that they were to be the opposing candidates.

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In 1808 there was considerable criticism of the nomination of presidential candidates by congressional caucus, and in a number of states the legislature decided that the president should be elected by the members of congress to act.

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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 at 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.

On the other hand, the opposition succeeded in electing 12 delegates without instructions. Of these 4 are the delegates-at-large in Pennsylvania, who properly may be classed for Bryan.

Mr. Bryan started his machine rolling in the week ending May 18. He obtained the 10 delegates from Alaska and the 10 delegates from Washington on Monday.

Bryan won everything in Michigan "really." There has not been any question as to what Minnesota will do. That state during this week sent 36 delegates to Denver instructed for Bryan.

The allotment has not yet been made, but each delegate will be entitled to an equal ticket which will dispose of nearly a thousand. A certain number will go to each member of the national committee and of the executive committee, probably called by the names of Bryan and Johnson.

A similar movement is now under way in Illinois. Petitions are being circulated to make it appear that Illinois Democrats are in favor of Bryan.

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BOSSISM RECEIVES HIGHEST PRAISE FROM PRESS, PULPIT AND PEOPLE.

A press telegram thus reports form 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."

"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, control the supply of money, 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 Steel Corporation 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.

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 your ills, try Mother Gray's Vegetable Compound. 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.

RESOURCES. Loans and Bonds \$718,365.00. Overdrafts 4,556.64. Building, Vault and Fix's 25,772.00. Demand Loans \$79,800.00. Due from Banks 134,454.62. Cash 46,583.59. Total \$1,005,928.50.

LIABILITIES. Capital 100,000.00. Surplus and Profits 60,017.77. Circulation 100,000.00. Rediscouunts 33,225.83. Deposits 635,600.00. Bond Account 715,000.00. Total \$1,005,928.50.

We invite your attention to our steady growth and solicit your business. H. W. Lilly, President. John O. Ellington, V. P. and Cashier. John H. Hightower, Assistant Cashier.

Bond account reduced \$30,000.00 since last call for statement.

SCHOOL BOOKS! School Books, Slates, Crayons, Tablets, Copy Books, etc., etc. Price list of books furnished upon application. A substantial BOOK COVER given away with each book purchased. The New Book Store Company, Opposite Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

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-ponderous paper which really represents the personal organs of certain interests but which pose as real newspapers and in that way constantly puff 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, fact-solemn journalism.

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