

EMPLOYEES WILL BE BENEFITED

By The Restoration of Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver— Why They Should Vote For It.

CORPORATION ARGUMENTS

As Proof Therein— In a Conversation Between a Railroad Conductor and Senator Palmer. With a Sufficient Supply of Money Labor Would be Demanded— And Salaries Would be Increased— Read Carefully This Discussion.

ON THE ROAD, AUG. 21.

DEAR SIR: I HAVE NEVER seen a copy of your paper, but I have read it in this campaign. I send this letter to you because I know that you will publish it, and your paper is probably a larger circulation than any other paper that would publish it. My name is William W. C. Parker, and I am a conductor on a Western railroad. A few weeks ago a certain official of this railroad company handed me a small pamphlet of several leaves entitled "The Wage Earner and Free Silver," and asked me to take it home, read it carefully and return it to him. In fact, I read it three times. It worried me very much. I have been in the railroad service for about fifteen years, and have never given any special attention to political matters, but I have read and know more about the tariff than any other person, and don't know much about that. In a general way I have felt from observation that money was scarce; I have seen all business and enterprises getting dull; I have seen and sold under the hammer for half what it sold for a few years ago; I have heard complaints from rovers and friends who live on farms to the effect that prices were so low that it was difficult to meet expenses and have enough money left to pay the taxes on the farm; I have heard complaints that they could not sell the goods that they had been selling. I had no doubt that railroads would do much more business in carrying out and bringing back freights if produce brought a better price, and I had made up my mind to vote for the side that favored more money in this fight.

But now for the circular: It started out with calling our attention to the fact that we were receiving only one cent for silver, and that it was to our interest that everything we had to buy should be cheap as our wages would buy more of other things. Then it went on to say that the price of silver would raise the prices of farm products and all other things that we had to buy to go up about double, which would have about the same effect as if the company were to reduce our wages one-half.

The circular also went on to say that the railroads all owed bonds payable in gold, and that free coinage would not only drive all gold out of the country, but that it would also send it to a premium; therefore the railroads and companies would have to pay a premium to get the gold to meet their bonds; and this would so embarrass the roads that they would have to either raise their freight and passenger rates or reduce the wages of their employees. The circular also went on to say that free silver would drive foreign capital out of this country; and much more along the same line.

As I have said, this circular gave me a great deal of trouble, and had about forced me to the conclusion that my duty to my wife and children would force me to vote against free silver. The day before I returned the circular I had my train a United States Senator. It was the young Senator from North Carolina. While I did not know him well, I know that he was a strong free silver man, and that he had also on all occasions taken sides with the laboring man. So I handed him the circular and he read it and said that it was a very good one, and that it was his duty to my wife and children to vote for free silver.

Conductor: I know of no business that I could go into in which I could make a living. I would perish to death at farming, though I was raised on a farm. The mercantile business is run on a good ground, and with more capital and experience than I have got for failing each day. I hear all the drummer complain of dull trade, and I see a great many others who have been dismissed by their firms on account of falling off sales.

Senator: Then you admit frankly that the condition of the country is very bad, and even alarming. Now are you safe even as a man drawing a salary when you are able to have this salary reduced, in fact, certain to have it reduced in the number of unemployed men increase, and where if you lost your job you would be at sea, and would soon face want. Do you prefer this situation of things? or would you prefer to see all of these unemployed men who are standing around waiting for your job engaged in profitable businesses—some of them farming and making money, some of them merchandizing and making money, some of them going into manufacturing enterprises and making money, some of them going on new railroads that would be built, until there was a demand for more labor than there were men to supply the demand. This is what would happen with a sufficient supply of money. Then you say that you would be engaged in your job, would have another road bidding for your services and offering you a greater salary. There would be no danger of your losing your job. The only question would be as to how much you would like to have, and the chances are that you would not serve as conductor on any railroad, for the opportunity of going into some other business more congenial to your taste and more agreeable to your family would open up. Here are two pictures: One is as sure as fate under the single gold standard; the other is as sure as fate with

for free silver. But first let me state to you my case. My general sympathies are all on the side of the farmer and those who create wealth. I even feel that generally this country would be more prosperous if there were more money, and that I should like to see it. My oldest child is a daughter, who will soon be grown. My wife and I feel that we must send her off to school, this fall, if we intend to do anything more for her than give her a common school education. This circular says that if I have to pay double prices for what I buy, that it will amount to the same as cutting my salary in half. Now, it would be simply impossible for me to live on \$37.50 per month. Therefore, even admitting that free silver would be the best thing for the country generally, my first duty to my wife and family, therefore, should not vote against free silver, situated as I am?

Senator: You have stated the case probably as strongly from the gold standpoint as it is possible for anyone to make it, but your fears are not warranted. The fact is that you have as much and probably more to fear from the gold standard than the farmer, even though you are drawing a salary. Did it ever occur to you that if the gold standard is permanently fixed, this country that your salary is going to be reduced, and not only reduced once, but continuously and successively, until there is no telling upon how little you may be forced to live per month; and besides, did it ever occur to you that you are liable to lose your position?

Conductor: I don't understand that. Why should I lose my position as long as I do my duty to the company or have my salary reduced, either?

Senator: Do you know any man to-day who is out of a job who is as competent to serve as a conductor on this road as yourself?

Conductor: Yes, I know several.

Senator: Several? If you will think for a moment you will think of more than five. Do you know any man you take the country over, for every man who has a job that pays as much as yours, there are at least ten who are either out of a job or trying to make a living in some other way, and you would not have any man to take your job and every other job like it, and even to take it at a lower figure than you are getting, if necessary. There are political reasons why the railroads do not just now force down your salaries and dismiss you, and take some other man who will work for less; but let me ask you: Is it human nature for any man or corporation to pay more to you for certain services than he can get other men, equally as competent, to perform the same services? Let the gold standard once be permanently fastened on this country, when the corporations and the gold men feel safe, and as sure as fate every man who is now in their employ will be dismissed, and a big cut in his wages or be dismissed to give place to some other man equally as competent, who will do the work for less.

Let me ask you: what would you do to-day if you were dismissed as a conductor? What way would you turn to make a living?

Conductor: God only knows. I would try to find some other job, but my family would suffer if I were to lose one month's wages.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

This is The Ticket Nominated By The Convention Held at Indianapolis.

FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

The Platform Demounces Free Silver and Ignores The Income Tax— Gen. Palmer Ignores The Union Army and Governor Buckner Served In The Confederate "Sound Money" Democrats Pleaded With The Ticket.

CONVENTION HALL, Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—The first day's session of the National Democratic convention, called by the advocates of sound money and the opponents of the Chicago platform, opened in Indianapolis to-day was not marked by much enthusiasm. Eight hundred and twenty-four delegates were present. These representatives of the various States and Territories, in many instances, the delegates were supplemented by full sets of alternates.

The real work of the convention was not done until after the platform was adopted. The delay in reporting the platform gave opportunity for a series of eloquent and stirring speeches. The address of the convention was made by Senator Palmer, of Illinois, chief of the committee which issued the call, rapped the convention to order, and presided over the proceedings. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, chief of the committee which issued the call, rapped the convention to order, and presided over the proceedings.

MR. PALMER'S ADDRESS. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, in assuming the permanent chairmanship of the convention, said: "I tender this convention my deepest thanks for the high honor of selecting me to preside over its deliberations. I am proud to stand here as the highest ever conferred upon me."

"Charged by our party with the function of ministering in its temple of Democracy, I feel that my true duty is to defend the people's true doctrines, our priests have desecrated its altars, broken its shrines and taught false doctrines to the people. We now stand at the altar of Democracy, and again take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will henceforth vigilantly guard, protect and defend. We will purify its doctrines, altar and rebuild its broken shrines."

"Loyalty to party discipline and organization has ever been the pride and strength of our party. Loyalty to principle has ever been and will ever be its cardinal and leading tenet paramount to all others, binding in conscience and guiding the action of every true Democrat."

Continuing Mr. Palmer's address, referring to the Chicago platform: "It raises its hands against some of the principles of both parties and nearly all the principles of the Democratic party. It is a platform of the unholy union between Democracy, Populism and anarchy. And that the scriptures may be fulfilled, it will be signed and sealed with a flourish on the face of the earth."

When fumes of the debase are dissipated and sober reason resumes her sway, our look will turn towards its only friend and destroyer. We, therefore, stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally for the support of the Democratic party, in the interests of their country and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories and its glories."

Second address.— John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, were nominated to-day by the National Democratic convention for President and vice-President on a platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention; endorsed the platform of Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms; declares for the gold standard; tariff for revenue only; liberal shipping laws; reform in Civil Service and economy in public expenditures. "The Democratic party has survived many defeats but it could not survive a victory won in behalf of the gold standard," he proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

And so in the language of Mr. Hammond, of Louisiana, this convention placed its feet on the neck of the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of all citizens, its dignified conduct in foreign affairs and its sturdy perseverance in the maintenance of an honor of the nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in history that will not be forgotten.

THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of the Constitution. It is the three coordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land is a sacred trust which must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deserved.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY. The National Democracy here denounced the Chicago platform as a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation and the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Federal Government in violation of the Constitution and the Democratic cause of the tariff reform to the favor of protectionists to the detriment of the farmer.

PROTECTION AND FREE COINAGE. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is right in its proper place for the purposes and not for private gain. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the rate of exchange between the gold and silver currencies.

THE GOLD STANDARD. The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and the medium of exchange in the world. It is a fitting culmination of such a contest for our brethren to obtain allies from Populism at the price of incurring its retrograde doctrines in their platform and attempting to pass them off as genuine Democracy. It was fit that to a degraded and depressed currency should be added an assassinated judiciary and a powerless executive.

IN CLUBS OF TEN PER COPY 10c. PER COPY DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Various Matters on Which the Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

Endorsement of The Action of The Convention—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—Everybody For Whipping Out Goldbugs.

THE GOLD STANDARD IS DANGEROUS. For The Campaign. KINSTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—The gold standard will not give the people relief, and any one believing so is laboring under a very great mistake. Now let the people examine for themselves the difference in a double standard country and a single standard. Mexico is under a double standard making silver the unit of value; the United States is under a single gold standard. Now for an illustration: Suppose a man from the United States takes one hundred bushels of wheat to Liverpool, and a man from Mexico takes a hundred bushels to Liverpool. They both arrive there the same day; they both sell for the same price; one ounce of silver for one hundred of wheat. Each one has one hundred ounces of silver. They return home. The man from Mexico takes his hundred ounces to the mint in Mexico and the government coins it into legal tender dollars which is worth one hundred cents. The man from the Mexican farmer receive a dollar for his wheat in legal tender money current in his country to pay debts, taxes and officers salaries. Who can dispute this?

Now the man from the United States returns with his hundred ounces of silver, takes it to the mints of the United States and it is refused to be coined by the United States mints into legal tender dollars. So you can very readily see that the Mexican farmer has to sell his 100 ounces of silver for what the market is mind to pay. Can any man doubt this? If there is, we would like to hear from him. It is very conclusive to any honest-minded person that the farmers in the United States are getting about just half the price for his products under the single gold standard, as he would get under the double standard, with the free coinage of silver. This is plain; so plain that any man can understand it.

THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD TAKES AWAY FROM THE AMERICAN PRODUCERS JUST HALF OF HIS PRODUCE AND LABOR TO KEEP UP AND MAINTAIN THE SINGLE STANDARD OF GOLD. Under the double standard making silver the unit of value he would receive for his 1873, doubles every man's fortune, doubles the price of products and puts double the amount of silver in circulation, and stimulates industry, and puts the wheels of progress in motion.

There is one class of people that object seriously to the free coinage; and they are bankers and those that deal in stocks, bonds, and government securities. They are the enemies to free silver and the government does not consider them an enemy to this Republic and might be so considered by the masses of our liberty-loving people. Such men as these are put before the voters asking them for their franchise. Every man that loves his country and his party should consider whether before he casts his ballot for such candidates.

THE PEOPLES PARTY HAS SPLIT THE OLD PARTIES. For The Campaign. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—Though a farmer and part of my life spent in isolation from the effects of discriminating laws I yet know something of the political conditions of the past. I have seen that mammoth height known as Drury's Bluff, and that great gun planted there and known as old "whistling Dick" which commanded the thoroughfare leading into that once ill-fated city of Richmond; and an eye witness when she belched forth her missiles of death, rendering the air with a deep, thundering sound, causing the very earth to quake and tremble. The word was sent up along the lines on both sides "the show is over!" All other guns stood awed and apparently silent.

Little did I think that the little old Alliance gun in the hands of Democracy and Republicanism, such as was represented by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, fortified with truth and justice, resting upon the eternal basis of personal liberty, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," would, at this most critical political period in the history of American politics, belch forth its missiles of destruction to all party leaders by breaking their lines from Maine to Mexico; from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Such could not have possibly been the case, but from the fact these party leaders have long since departed from the ancient and cardinal principles which have ever blessed and saved the people and country in behalf of modern party-men who have proved to be equally destructive to the great agricultural

and laboring masses who work out the destiny of the country as regards feeding and clothing and housing the people of the nation.

Wants Sewall to Come Down. For The Campaign. DEKATER, N. C., Sept. 4.—It seems to me our leaders ought to settle the dispute between Messrs. Watson and Sewall. The Populists have made all the concessions that they can stand. If the Democrats don't make some, I say let us go back and take a new start. I will never vote for Bryan if Sewall don't come down. It is time we call a halt. I don't think Sewall means to come down; if he don't, let the Democratic party go to the devil by itself. Don't let them drag the Peoples Party with them. I am one that means to open. I don't intend to vote for Bryan, if Sewall does not come down.

Northampton Peoples Party Convention. In pursuance of the call of Mr. J. J. Stephenson, chairman of the executive committee of the Peoples Party of Northampton county, the convention convened in the court house at Jackson, Saturday the 25th inst. August at 12 o'clock. Mr. J. J. Stephenson called the meeting to order and stated its object, after which a permanent organization was effected which resulted in the election of Mr. T. C. Parker for chairman, and W. J. Beale for secretary.

A committee of credentials was appointed consisting of Messrs. Chas. Garner, Will Stephenson and W. J. Briant. While the convention was in session a report was made by the committee, Mr. Madison Early, of Bertie county, obtained the audience with an interesting and instructive speech. The following resolution as suggested by the executive committee, was adopted.

RESOLVED, That this convention put out a skeleton ticket of one candidate for the legislature in the Lower House, and two candidates for county commissioners with the understanding that we leave the remainder of the ticket open. If it is satisfactory to us we purpose to stand by it, if not we leave it with our executive committee to fill out.

By motion, the convention went into the nomination of these candidates, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. J. J. Paris for Representative, and Messrs. W. E. Harris and J. K. Beale for county commissioners. The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted: WIREGRASS, The Peoples Party of Northampton, recognizing that the question of finance is the supreme issue now pending before the American people, there do resolve.

First, That we do most heartily endorse the platform as adopted by the Peoples Party in the national convention assembled at St. Louis, on July 22d, 1896.

Second, That we do most heartily pledge our support to the nominees of that convention for President and Vice-President of the United States.

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY.

A Cordial Union of All Bimetallics—To Secure Industrial Independence.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

The Peoples Party National Platform Resolves Any and all Anarchism. Which Teaches That No Government is Necessary. The Populists Demand An Extension of The Powers of Government. The Philadelphia American.

With the adjournment of the Populist convention, the preliminary campaign has reached its close, and with the nomination by the convention of Mr. Bryan as the Presidential candidate of the Peoples Party the rocks that threatened to divide the bimetallic forces and make success impossible, have safely passed. In denouncing Mr. Bryan, the Populist convention took the patriotic course, and to make every man, it only remains for those who represent the Democratic Party to meet the advance of the Populists in a spirit of conciliation, to treat their Populist allies as equals, and worthy of consideration as such.

It is the duty of all Americans to place instruction before party and this duty demands that we should not let petty jealousies of party preference stand in the way of a cordial union of all bimetallics. Such a union can alone insure the election of a man who will secure the inauguration of the gold standard, and avert the ultimate enslaving of our producing classes to a moneyed aristocracy, through gradual steps of impoverishment, degradation, suffering and despair.

Patriotic demands of the Democratic Party that they do not permit party prejudices to prevent their interference to stand in the way of an agreement with the Populist as to a fusion electoral ticket in all the States. Thereby all bimetallics can be united in support of Mr. Bryan, thus insuring his election, and a concentration of votes on the same electoral ticket can be so arranged as to give the vice-Presidency to that candidate polling the greatest number of bimetallic votes, thus insuring the election of Mr. Watson or Mr. Sewall.

We can see no reason why Mr. Bryan should hesitate to accept the nomination proffered him by the Populist convention and upon the platform adopted by the convention. The Populist convention, as the Democratic Party has been characterized by the gold press, and with unreasoning vituperation, as an assemblage of anarchists and confiscationists, and some have gone so far as to speak of its meeting as wild orgies. But the Populist convention is no more desecrating of such abuse than the Democratic convention held at Chicago a few weeks before. In both cases such epithets as repudiators and confiscationists that have been applied to the delegates of both conventions are misplaced. Those who demand that the money that debtors are required to tender in payment of their indebtedness shall be of no greater value, of no greater purchasing power than the money borrowed, are not repudiators, they are not confiscationists. They are striving in the name of honesty and justice to secure a dollar that will be equitable to both creditor and debtor, that will neither defraud the creditor nor rob the debtor, and to strive to secure a dollar of stable purchasing power, a dollar that will secure the repayment of a dollar of the same purchasing power as the dollar loaned, is not repudiation.

The very essence of bimetallicism is honesty, justice, equity and for gold confiscationists who are urging the maintenance of the gold standard that has constantly appreciated during the past twenty years, who demand that all prices be measured, and all debts be paid in accordance with this golden standard, it is not that it is twice as long today as in 1873, and who oppose the restoration of silver to its place as money because it will check the appreciation of gold that has been chronic since the demonetization of silver, and that has enabled the money loaner classes, the speculative bankers and credit mongers to enrich themselves by defrauding their debtors and impoverishing our producing classes. For these gold confiscationists to passionately assail all bimetallics as repudiators and confiscationists, is but a reflection on their own honesty of purpose.

NO. 44.

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