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BOOK AND JOB WORK

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WEAVER AND FIELD.

What Dr. Talmage Has to Say About the Candidates of the People's Party in His Newspaper.

We clip the following about the People's party and its candidates from the last issue of the Rev. Dr. Witt Talmage's paper, the Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times:

"A movement that has attracted widespread attention among thinking men all over the Union is the action of the People's party, at its recent convention held in Omaha, in placing candidates in the field for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

"Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, the nominee for President, is a gentleman widely known in politics, and who during the past few years has belonged to what is known as the 'new movement,' directed against the two great political parties. He was the leader of the Greenback party in 1880. He is an earnest, able, and forcible speaker, and in the Omaha convention was practically unopposed after the announcement that Judge Gresham would not accept a nomination. There was only one ballot, Gen. Weaver receiving 995 votes, as against 275 for Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

"James Baird Weaver was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, his father being a farmer. He studied law and was practicing his profession when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the Second Iowa Regiment and quickly rose to be Colonel, and was afterward breveted Brigadier General in 1865 for gallant conduct. When the war ended he laid aside the sword and returned to his profession. During a busy life he has found time to contribute much to the literature of the new movement in politics.

"James Gaven Field, candidate for Vice President, was born in Virginia in 1826. Educated for the legal profession, he has held various public offices in his own State, being successively Commonwealth Attorney, County Judge, and State Attorney General. During the war he was in the Confederate service, and lost a leg at the battle of Cedar Run. Since the war he has engaged in the practice of law, but for many years been active in politics, although holding no office. The lives of the two candidates, it will be observed, run in parallel lines to a considerable extent, both being able lawyers and gallant soldiers.

"With Gen. Weaver's leadership, and especially in view of the tendency of the times toward a readjustment of the relations between the people and the government on the one hand and great corporations on the other, there is a wide field of economic service open to the People's party, even if it cannot yet hope to succeed in placing a President in the White House. The moral influence of such a movement is beyond question, and if wisely conducted, as it seems likely to be, it may be a factor in bringing about some notable reforms, as the dominant parties cannot afford to overlook the influence it has already shown itself capable of exerting, especially in the Western States. As a party it is committed to free silver coinage and the nationalization of railroads and other great public corporations, questions with which the older organizations are more or less struggling. There are not wanting those who believe that the People's party is the party of the future, which will yet supersede the others as the chosen channel whereby the people will express their will in public affairs and secure a measure of progressive reform, impossible of realization under existing political conditions."

It is estimated that in the United States the annual expenditures for public charitable institutions is fully \$125,000,000, and no less than \$500,000,000 is invested in buildings and equipments for carrying on the work of these institutions.

THE FORCE BILL.

An Editorial Which Appeared in "The Mercury" July 27th and Reproduced by Request.

It has been asserted and is plausible enough to be true, that the Wall street element of both the Democratic and Republican parties (who have ruled these party platforms this year) agreed to put the Force Bill into the platform so as to detract the attention of the people from the "gold standard contracted currency" financial system, which both parties have indorsed in their platforms and more especially in candidates pledged to yet any measure changing this system. Thus, by arousing sectional prejudice and fears, to cause the people to halt in the movement for reform in the financial system which now enables these Wall street elements to gather the wealth produced by the farmers of the country.

No one is more opposed than the MERCURY to Federal interference in State affairs or to corrupt election methods, but we have gotten too old to run every time we hear a man say b-o-o. We have learned that many a supposed "hobgoblin" has disappeared on close examination.

What probability is there of its passage? If we admit that the conduct of the present House of Representatives with its large Democratic majority has been such as to destroy the confidence of the people in Democracy, and they will spew that party out, it does not follow that they will return the Republicans. The prospect is for the People's party to elect members enough to hold the balance of power in the next House. No People's party member will vote for a Force Bill. Its teachings have destroyed sectionalism even in Kansas, and spread the law disfranchising the negro, and has nominated a Confederate soldier for congressman at large.

But admit even that the Republicans can carry a majority of the House. The bill will still have to pass the Senate. Of the five Republicans who voted against it before, four hold over. Stewart of Nevada is sure of re-election. So that would prevent its passage. In addition to this, New York (thanks to D. B. Hill,) will send a Democrat in place of Hiseock. Kansas, by the fusion between the Democrats and People's party, will send a Senator in place of Perkins, and this combination can give at least four more Senators in the northwest, all of whom would vote against such a measure. An honest view of the field certainly renders the enactment of such a law exceedingly improbable and almost impossible.

Suppose it is enacted, how can it turn any State over to negro control. It could only apply to the election of Congressman. That is as far as the constitution confers any authority on Congress to legislate.—Art. I, Sec. iv., U. S. Constitution.

A State could have its election for officers for State and county on a different day, as was done by many States up to twenty years ago. No federal officer could have anything to do either with the registration or poll books, or in making returns of the election.—The election of Presidential electors are appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct in each State.—U. S. Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 2.

Many of the States elected them by the legislature up to 1840, and South Carolina so elected them up to 1860.

The legislature of any or all the States could resort to this measure if necessary to avoid federal interference.

The measure is really intended as a "scarecrow" to draw the attention of the people from the great question of financial reform.

A Fiji missionary says that 90 per cent of the Fiji Islands population, which is 110,000, is found in church on Sunday. This is much better than many civilized nations can boast.

DEMOCRATS SCARED.

Chairman Simmons Issues Another Challenge to His Party.

Chairman Simmons issued another challenge to his party on the 13th, in a speech which shows that the Democrats are over the situation up to their eyes in trouble ahead for their party. When the Democrats have twenty speakers in the field to the People's party one, it is self-evident, from the tone of this address, that Butler and his co-workers are doing much solid work in the State and are carrying the people with them. This address simply gives the lie to all this bluster in the bourbon papers about the Democratic party making rapid gains and taking the day everywhere. Scared people frequently do some very rash deeds, and should be closely watched. Let every reformer watch, take courage, and work. Remember when you get one scared, you have the victory if you can prevent the enemy from taking an underhand scheme.

Watch the registration books, the ballot box, and the victory will belong to the People.

Adlai Stevenson's Record.

There is documentary evidence in abundance as to the "copperhead" record of the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Included in it is the statement of Mr. William B. Tiffin, editor and proprietor of the county Democratic paper, who witnessed Stevenson's initiation into the Knights of the Golden Circle, and met him several times at meetings of that order. Then there is the statement of Rev. G. B. Snedeker, a clergyman of the Methodist church, and a former townsman and neighbor of Stevenson, as to the part the "General" took in discrediting and obstructing the negro in Kansas, and spreading the law disfranchising the negro, who were charged with its execution; the affidavit of Parker Gardner of Wabash, Ind., that Stevenson and his present partner procured revolvers and furnished them to the disloyal element to resist the draft, and the statement of S. H. Taylor, an officer of the 154th Illinois Infantry, in corroboration. At one time Stevenson made a feeble attempt to deny these grave accusations, but he has now totally subsided. Since he has caught and exposed in an impudent falsehood—denying that he had ever been a Greenbacker, when Congressional records showed that he had not only been elected as a Greenbacker, but that he had avowed himself such and voted for Greenback measures—this bogus "General" has been significantly silent as to his past career.—[Exchange.]

Shooting Affray at Wadesboro.

John Tyson, col., on the 10th inst., had retired for the night, when he was aroused by some one throwing stones into his house.—He arose and went out with his gun. He saw a man coming out of his garden; he hailed him and told him he would shoot. The man (Calvin Little, col.) told him to shoot. John Tyson then fired. Little received the whole load in his hip and side. It is thought that he will recover. Both men had guns. Domestic troubles were the cause of the shooting.

Joint Discussion.

Hon. A. Leazar and A. C. Shuford met at Louise, in this county, on the 13th. Mr. Leazar made about the same speech there as everywhere. Shuford had no trouble to meet his arguments.—Mr. Leazar would not get on the national platform. There were only about 40 present. All could see that Mr. Leazar realized that he was on the wrong side, and instead of doing good his canvass in the county hurts the Democracy.

Final Result of Vermont Election.

Return of the election have now been received from the entire State. Fuller, (rep.) for governor, has 39,190; Smalley, (dem.) 19,526; Allen, (pro.) 1,650. Fuller's plurality 19,664 and majority 18,014. Compared with 1888 this is a republican loss of 9,265, a democratic loss of one, and a prohibitive gain of 278.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Intended to Defraud and Enslave the People.

SENATOR STEWART'S SPEECH. The gold combination that has enslaved the people of Europe is the trust that dictates the legislation and administration of free America.

They say reform is impossible unless the free voters of the United States will assert their rights and reconvert silver, and break the money corner that the gold trust has on the world.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to ask them to accept the Rothschilds as the head of the nation—to yield their grasp upon this nation until the money trust shall exercise mercy.

They tell us the United States would be flooded with silver if its coinage were free and unlimited. From whence would it come? Where is the surplus of silver? It does not exist. They have no more silver in Europe than they need for exchange among the people.

Germany has sold no silver for years. Fully half and perhaps more than half of all the silver coin in Europe is held by France. Certainly France will not send it here. I can give you a reason why she would not. When France and the Latin Union entered into the compact to suspend the coinage of silver in 1875 they further agreed that in 1890 each country should redeem in gold all the silver held by any other member of the union. It must be understood that the union composed of France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland—five nations—had the same coins and the coin of one country was a legal tender in all the others; so that the money of each country arrived for this redemption France held of the money of these nations, 600,000,000 francs, about 120,000,000 of which she had a right, under the compact, to have redeemed in gold at \$1.33 an ounce. She however made no such demands and she holds it still. The reason why she does not sell her silver for \$1.33 an ounce is obvious. She has about the same amount of gold and silver in circulation. The silver coin in circulation among the people is a full legal tender; it has not been degraded. All her paper money is redeemable in either gold or silver coin. If she should sell her silver she would disparage that metal and violate her time honored principles of bi-metallicism disturb her finances; and she therefore refuses to do it. If she would not sell her silver for \$1.33 an ounce to her associate nations it is not very likely that she would bring it to the United States in case of free coinage and sell it for \$1.20.

If the United States should buy silver all other nations would follow. If we led in the wrong, why should we not lead in the right? Where is this silver coming from? It cannot come from Europe or Asia. Will it come from the mines? It is doubtful if sufficient metal could be obtained from them to meet the demand for any considerable length of time. But do we want more money? John Sherman says we do and the finance committee with the approval of all the bankers of New York reported a bill at the last session of congress to increase the circulation \$225,000,000, provided they should be allowed to issue credit money and allow the bankers to take toll out of it.

But everybody knows that it would be impossible to obtain in five years that amount of silver in addition to our present purchase under free coinage. The whole output is only about 150,000,000 ounces. I doubt if it reaches that amount. There would be a rise in the price of silver and the voters of America would be liberated from the thralldom of competition with the Asiatics in producing silver.

Now my fellow-citizens our friends who are throughout the West and the South who are earnestly with us, who desire to break

the corner, who desire to liberate this country from gold domination wish no other remedy but free coinage. Anything less than that is paltering with the subject. To ask for the coinage of the American product only is selfish. Any limitation on the coinage of silver keeps the white metal a commodity. Unlimited coinage breaks the corner and nothing else.

The suggestion that we can't get free coinage of the American product easier than we can get free coinage comes from the enemies of silver. No bill can pass except a free coinage bill in the next congress.

I venture to say it would be difficult to find a farm in England or America unaffected by demonetization. It will sell for 50 cents on the dollar of what it would have sold for some time ago.

Will you desert the free coinage advocates? No. If you admit that the gold men are right, and there must be a limitation on coinage we are destroyed. I beg of you not to do it. Stand by the principle that silver shall be money equal with gold and shall have equal privileges.

The Force Bill.

We suggest to those of the Cleveland persuasion that the bugaboo of "negro supremacy" is getting to be worn a little threadbare and needs patching. The figures of the census, without motive to lie, may be believed. In this case the motive which would influence a partisan false count lies the other way. The count is, beyond any doubt, as favorable to the colored race as it can be made. The figures show that as a whole the white population of the United States is increasing twice as fast as the colored. They show that in one State only, to wit, Mississippi, the white population exceeded or equaled the white population of the colored.

They show that in numerical progress the race is rapidly reaching a standstill, and will at no distant day begin to recede. They show a rapidly increasing drainage of the negro population from the rural districts toward the cities and towns, and this means an increase of the death rate and a decline of the birth rate for the race. Every known fact tends to establish the conclusion that a dream of "negro supremacy" even local is a nightmare. Those who father the notorious "force bill" may be political saints, as they profess to be, but they are deluded saints if they hope or expect to establish "negro supremacy" and through "negro supremacy" permanent or durable, party supremacy anywhere in the country. This writer entertains no doubt that the Davenport-Lodge Hoar Bill is the most infamous legislative measure ever concocted in this country by that or any other combination of political saints. But the infamy of it, and the danger of it lie, not in "negro supremacy," nor in any threatening industrial prostration or social decadence of the South. It can not be made a local question and the attempt to make it such by the politicians and pretended statesman of the country is to weaken the defence of the people against this most damnable plot ever yet hatched by plutocracy with intent to confuse, bewitch, and divide the people on false issues. This "force bill" business is a hideous feat to draw the attention of the people away from schemes still more diabolical than any force bill.

Ten times more deadly than all political schemes and all the force bills, hatched or hatchable by all the saints in New England, and New York, in Boston and in Gotham this Sherman-Cleveland financial conspiracy against the people.—[Cor. National Watchman.]

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country on the globe. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cold and uniform throughout the year.

Morganton has a military company, with L. A. Bristol captain.

TOM ALLISON LYNCHED.

The Murderer of Brown Taken from His Cell by a Mob and Hanged.

A correspondent writing to the Charlotte Observer from Mt. Airy under date of Sept. 13 gives this account of the lynching of Thos. Allison:

"Thos. Allison, the murderer of three men—one in Sullivan county, Tenn., one in Statesville, N. C., the last one, W. H. Brown, on the streets of Mt. Airy about three weeks ago, was found early this morning hanging from a white oak tree two miles this side of Dobson, our county seat. He had been taken from the jail by a masked mob and lynched.

At the last term of court his case was postponed and a number of our best people became enraged, believing that he would fail of the gallows. Last night about 1 o'clock about twenty men went to the jail, pretending to have a prisoner, and upon the jailer's opening the door they went in and overpowered him, securing the key to the cell. They took Allison out in his night clothes and despite of his pleas, swung him up to the tree.

There is little regret expressed by any one of the affair, as he was undoubtedly guilty. There is no clue as to who composed the posse that did the work. Plenty of horse tracks could be seen but could hardly be traced. Your correspondent learns of a number of horses taken from different stables last night and found this morning loose in the stable yards with bridles on. The body of Allison was taken down after the coroner's inquest and will be sent to his people at Statesville tomorrow.

[Tom Allison is well known in this section, and always had the reputation of being a bad man. He lived in Newton some years ago, and was a member of the Nannie Gaines, daughter of Flem Gaines, formerly of Davie county. His wife died several months ago, leaving two small children.—Ed. MERCURY.]

Cleveland and Miss Davis.

After a careful examination of the Washington, Richmond, and New York papers with reference to the reason why Mrs. Cleveland did not accompany the ex-President on his visit to the Virginia State Fair in October, 1886, there is but one conclusion. She did not attend because Miss Winnie Davis was there, a guest of Governor Lee's, and was to have taken part in the Governor's reception to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Invitations had been extended and accepted, and Governor Lee had spent both time and money in preparing for the occasion, when, about 11 o'clock on the night previous to the day of reception the following curt letter was received from President Cleveland:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1886. Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, Richmond, Va. Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies will not accompany me to Richmond, and my engagements are made to return to Washington at an early hour. I regret that I am obliged to forego attending a reception at your house on the occasion.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Rumor at once took up the matter, and it was openly charged that Miss Davis's presence was the cause of Mrs. Cleveland's remaining at home. In fact it is said that the matter became so serious as to form the topic of a Cabinet meeting, and that measures looking to a pacification were vigorously applied. Mr. Cleveland never denied it, and when Dan Lamont was questioned, he replied that "Mrs. Cleveland did not choose to attend." Mr. Cleveland would like to use the solid South, but he proposes to have it keep strictly "off the grass."

Still on the Root.

While Stevenson, Field and Weaver are making a vigorous canvass throughout the country, Cleveland is still on his roost at Bazzard's Bay. He doubtless thinks the war is still raging from the stars and stripes that are afloat in the breeze. He will fly down on the 8th of November when the sunlight of freedom pours upon him.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Kansas has 185 People's party newspapers.

Ask Senator Ransom how much he got as a "fee" in the Swepson case.

Gen. Weaver spoke to 8,000 people at San Francisco recently.—California will be carried for reform.

A correspondent writing from Union, Hertford county, says the Alliance is alive and doing well in that vicinity.

Chauncey Depew says: "The People's party must not be left out in calculating the results of the next election."

Fifty thousand Virginians have left the old parties since the conventions. Many had done so before. They are for reform.

European capitalists are so well organized that they can dictate the course of the American Congress by a single telegram.

Harrison says one dollar a day is enough for any laboring man.—Well, wonder if \$2 per day isn't about right for a President?

"We (editors) are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes," said Whitelaw Reid a few years ago. Wonder if people will vote for a self-confessed "tool?"

We have seen it stated by the dailies about every week for the last two months that Hill would canvass New York for Cleveland, still he does not seem to materialize.

New York City contains 1,000 millionaires, 500,000 people in good circumstances, more than 500,000 very poor and 500,000 paupers.—Every time you vote the old way you add 200 millionaires and 200,000 paupers.

The Governor of North Carolina said: "Benny, I'll be hanged if it don't look blue for us money-crats, though the Republicans have put out a ticket to help us kill out those fool hayseeders."

Mr. Henry Villard is one of the mugwumpian gentlemen engaged to raise funds for Cleveland's benefit. The gentlemen who were "in" with him in the Northern Pacific and Oregon Trans-continental railroads will see the point.

Congressman Cobb has been renominated in Alabama. His constituents, remembering his famous inquiry, "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?" rallied around him and placed him on the ticket almost without opposition. A Democratic statesman who becomes befuddled and inquires where he is at while joggling down the slippery paths of Baachus is certain to find many adherents in Alabama.

State Politics.

Madison county is alive for the reform party.

Wilson county People's party put out a good ticket and expect to win.

We learn that negro poll holders are being appointed in Nash, Lenoir and other counties.

A Weaver and Exum Club with 38 members has been formed at Orange Academy, Orange county.

Every township was represented in the P. P. Convention recently held at Kenansville, Duplin county.

Mr. E. J. Barnes, of Wilson county, writes that the People's party is a "whole horse" in that county.

The Weaver and Field Club in Bethel township, Pitt county, has 160 members.

Butler and Aycock spoke to a large crowd at Mt. Olive on the 2nd inst. Butler won the laurels and the People's party is on a boom there.

The Moore county People's party convention passed resolutions thanking the News and Observer, Carthage Blade and Sanford Express for the good work they have done for the new party.

The wealth of the Russian Church is almost incalculable; it could pay the Russian national debt (some \$3,500,000,000) and would then be enormously wealthy.