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LINCOLNTON, N. C., NOV. 15, 1895.

"IN REPLY TO THE RALEIGH NEWS and OBSERVER.

Our requests, that the Raleigh Observer tell us the difference between circulating sound money literature in 1892 and the Reform Clubs broad-sides in 1895, have at last been heard and answered. In the outset, we wish to state what we have against the Raleigh News and Observer. It is this: In the fall of 1892, we clipped certain articles of the North Carolinian copied from the Century Magazine. These articles treated, in general, on the subject of money and the money question. We have always thought these articles advocated the gold standard, and have referred to them in talks on finance before some of the history classes of the college where we are a teacher in that light. A few weeks ago we noticed that the News and Observer paid its respects in very uncomplimentary terms to those who would use sound money newspaper supplements. We then charged the Observer with having circulated sound money literature in 1892. Last Wednesday a week ago, the Raleigh paper contained a reply to this charge.

In this reply, Mr. Daniels does a great deal of explaining. He says, for instance, that he published the articles in question to combat the fiat money theory, etc. He says, too, that the articles discussed no phase of the silver question. Here are the Observer's words:

"The articles were inspired by the havoc wrought by the collapse in the Argentine Republic, and presented the argument against fiat money by an appeal to the facts of history. There was not an article in the series advocating the single gold standard, or one treating of the silver question in any phase. * * * The articles emphasized the necessity of a metallic money basis."

We now say that the above is not the truth, about even the first one of the articles. We make our charge again and say that the first article of the series advocates the single gold standard, discusses the silver question, and the like, and favors gold as the "metallic money basis."

We state our case, for the present, on the first article, entitled, "Chapter I.—The People and Finance." We read:

"The harmful delusion that the Government has the power to create money is traceable directly to the Legal Tender Act of 1862. * * * * * * The pernicious doctrine that anything which the Government might choose to stamp as money—paper, or silver, or nickel, or copper—became ipso facto money for the amount stamped on its face, obtained so firm a lodgement in the popular mind that calls began to be heard from all quarters for the liberal issue of Government money in almost every form except—gold. * * * So long as the admission is allowed that the Government can create money, there is no satisfactory answer to the questions, 'Why should we have a gold standard?' 'Why should we have National banks?' etc."

Here silver is classed as fiat money. Any man who has sense enough to read writing can see as much in the above quotation. The author meant also to advocate the gold standard and National banks. If the editor of the Observer in 1892 published these articles against fiat money, as he says, then he stands convicted of being an advocate of fiat money. The Observer evidently knew that the author of the Century articles classed silver along with paper, nickel, copper and so on as credit money, and Mr. Daniels did not dissent from that position in 1892, for he approved this chapter from which we quote. Mr. Daniels can not approve the above quotation now, for it says we should have the gold standard, not a "metallic money basis," whatever that may mean. We would also think that the above was a slight discussion of the silver question. Silver is degraded to the level of paper and copper and nickel, and not a word said about the great crime of doing such a thing—not even the crime of 1873. Silver is called one of "the inferior forms of money" like paper or nickel or copper. How does Mr. Daniels like that now? Can he now bear to have the white metal classed in such company, and approve it, as he did in 1892? Will he consent now to allow the "peoples' money" to be so degraded and not raise his clarion voice against such an nagument as does it? Can he bear to have silver classed as "cheap money" now, as he could in 1892? We quote again from the same article from which the above quotation is taken, and after what was already said about silver being cheap money, fiat money, etc.:

"Nothing is clearer than that cheap money (silver, paper, copper, or nickel) means high prices, and dear money means low prices. Cheap money is as costly for a nation as it is for an individual."

The above parenthesis is our own. Did you ever see the above argument in the sound money "broad-sides?" Do you have any recollection of seeing this argument used to uphold free silver? Remember, my friend, that this quotation follows a general denunciation of silver, paper, copper and nickel as true money and the assertion that they are forms of credit or fiat currency. Why bless your life, it's one of the stock arguments of the Reform Club! The Century man, if we mistake not, was a member of that Reform Club when he wrote the Century "broad-sides." You approved the above in 1892!! But here is something still worse:

"The people who would benefit at first by a change to cheap money are farmers and others who have property which is heavily mortgaged, and who would thus be relieved of a portion of their debt. * * * The case of the farmer, who has been forced to mortgage his farm is a peculiarly sad one. * * * A change to a cheaper form of money would give him relief, provided he were able to pay off his debt at once, but otherwise his gain would only be in his ability to pay his interest money in a cheaper currency. * * * Then, too, he would discover in case he wished to procure further loans, that he must obtain them on a gold basis, etc."

Did you ever read such stuff in the speeches of Carlisle, Smith and others? Did you ever read Cleveland's message to Congress on Dec. 8, 1885? This quotation follows what was said about fiat money, follows classing silver with copper, nickel and paper. Then, tell us whether this Century article does not advocate the single gold standard? We could cite other passages from the same article to prove our contention, but we deem it unnecessary now. We think that if the Observer will take the trouble to read the whole of "Chapter I.—The People and Finance," the article from which we quote, he will come to the conclusion that he must have been a gold-bug pure and simple in 1892.

The question as to why Mr. Daniels published those articles in 1892 is no matter of ours. That is not the question. We have never asked why he did so, neither do we care. The articles appeared in 1892 and were then approved by Mr. Daniels. No reservations were then made. Any fair man can see that this article classes silver as fiat money. Mr. Daniels says that of all things in the world that he hates, he hates nothing worse than fiat money. In hating fiat money he went so far as to advocate the gold standard in 1892. Now, he says he is still against fiatism, and says that silver money is not fiat money, while in 1892 he approved an article which did say silver was fiat money. Is this plain? If you need that poser you talked about some days ago, we are ready to give it to you. If you will stick to what you said in 1892, we will leave the case with the public and say no more than the above, for we know the jury will find you guilty as charged. The evidence is complete. You have changed your base on this money question. We kept books on you, as well as some more Raleigh Democrats. We have been thinking ever since 1890 that some of you folks down there were too sweet on people whom we have considered wanting in Democratic faith and practice. We ask for judgment! Render your decision, gentlemen, according to the facts and the evidence.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON WHAT DID IT?

We have been reading the opinions of the state press as to what caused the recent Democratic defeat in New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky Ohio, etc. Here are some things we saw:

The Charlotte News says: "Traitors in the Democratic camp have brought this defeat."

The Raleigh News and Observer says that boss rule is responsible for the result in Maryland and Ohio.

The Evening Dispatch, of Wilmington, says that Clevelandism and Republicanism are synonymus.

The Wilmington Messenger says that dissatisfaction with the last Congress and with Cleveland did it.

The Fayetteville Observer, if we mistake not its language, attributes defeat to "gold-buggery" and Mr. Cleveland's asperations for a third term.

The Charlotte News also thinks gold-bug Democrats have caused all the trouble. The above opinions are submitted as samples of what free coinage editors have to say about why the Democrats did not get enough votes in the recent elections.

We submit the following weighty reasons for Democratic defeat:

1. Mr. Cleveland's failure to give Walter R. Henry an office. Walter R. went to Kentucky and caused that State to repudiate Democracy. Therefore, Mr. Cleveland caused Democratic defeat in Kentucky.

2. Jno. R. Morris, a North Carolina sound money drummer, made speeches in the Maryland campaign. Mr. Morris, it is said, once visited Mr. Cleveland and told him a story about Matt Ransom having turned preacher. This was too much for the Maryland Democrats and they went against sound money and all. Mr. Cleveland did it, of course!

3. Ohio went Republican because a number of Ohio people came to Louisville, heard Carlisle's sound money speech there last spring and went back and raised a fuss in Ohio. Carlisle got his ideas from Mr. Cleveland a few days prior to his leaving Washington for Louisville. Mr. Cleveland did it!

4. New Jersey went Republican because New York did, and New York went Republican because Cleveland lives in that State and went squirrel hunting on election day and failed to vote. Many other Democrats also went squirrel hunting the same day on invitation of Mr. Cleveland, and thus the State of New York was lost, thus the State of New Jersey was lost, and Cleveland did it all!

5. We just actually don't know why Kansas and Iowa and Nebraska and Utah did go Republican, but we "recon" they went out of sympathy.

6. Mississippi went Democratic because Mr. Cleveland has never visited that state, neither has Hoke Smith, or Herbert, or Carlisle. Consequently the boys did not know that it was in order to rebuke Clevelandism.

7. Virginia went Democratic because the Governor entertained all the negroes on election day, and they got so happy they forgot to vote. Mr. O'Ferrall is for Mr. Cleveland after O'Ferrell, hence the result was in favor of Maj. Daniels.

If these reasons are not satisfactory, we will correct errors, and will guarantee satisfaction or no pay!

WHY WE ARE NOT IN FAVOR OF FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Of late, we have been asked why we oppose the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when a majority of the people favor it. Our answer will be brief. Here it is:

1. We don't believe in it, and we are never hypocrite enough to say we believe a thing when we don't.

2. The majority of the people can not, does not, and will not, in the future even, bind our conscience to confess a doctrine we do not think is right.

3. Because we believe that the doctrine of free silver at 16 to 1 is founded on the fallacy that the Government can create money.

4. Because we believe that the commercial ratio should be regarded in the coinage of both gold and silver, as Jefferson long ago declared.

5. Because the Populists want free silver, and we have found that it is the part of wisdom to oppose any thing they want.

Now you have it. If this is not plain enough, watch our columns and you may find out other reasons. We think these sufficient for the present.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We will publish some things next week which the Mecklenburg Times was saying in 1892 about silver. We think the present editor ought to have a dose of Times's lie "Richard Razor."

* * *

That Rutherford College mess given on another page of this paper is interesting reading. We just wonder why one little town is not large enough to hold three Abernethys and one Gunter. This is about as bad as the Columbia Advocate's charge that Rutherford College sold diplomas a few years ago.

* * *

The Vestibule, limited to Concord North Carolina, has a long reply to what we said about its "Silver and Dark Ages." He says he sent the Democrat's article to Senator Stewart and he replies. The reply consumes several columns. As soon as we have time, we shall say a few words to the Vestibule and Silver Knight all at once!

* * *

We congratulate the country on the fact that Durrant and Holmes the murderers, will be given a rest for awhile. They have had a great deal of newspaper fame of late. The Duke of Marlborough and Miss Conseulo Vanderbilt are also married and we feel much relieved. We shall expect some fresh news now.

* * *

The Caucasian is still publishing articles which set forth why free silver can not be had in the Democratic party, but the Charlotte News and the other fiat money men are still holding on to the idea that the Democratic party will come to silver yet. Gentlemen, we ask you to read about what went with Hardin in Kentucky and with Allen Thurman in Ohio and with the Silver men in Kansas, Iowa, etc. How much would it take to make you sensible of the death of your Populist ideas?

* * *

We call attention to the Tucker's Grove matter to be found on the local page. We have never seen Van Hoyle or "Prof." Diggs, nor do we have a passing acquaintance with Joe Smith and D. H. Parker, J. P. However we will bet on them all as being "first rate honeys." The people of Lincoln county are to be congratulated on the fact that there is an election in 1896 and that they will then have an opportunity to retire to private life, at least, some people who are responsible for such doings.

We are heartily in sympathy with the verdict of the jury in the Seventh Day Adventis were up for trial for working on Sunday. They believe in keeping Saturday Congressman Snodgrass defended the Adventists. We believe in religious liberty. If any man keeps Saturday and thinks he would be fracturing his conscience by keeping the first day of the week, we don't believe in putting him in jail because he thinks the old Jewish Sabbath is still in force. What will the Concord Times say now?

* * *

Populists used to say meaner things of Vance than any other one man. We remember when a Populist Justice of the Peace in Catawba used to ridicule Vance for saying the Sub-Treasury scheme was unconstitutional, saying he (the justice) knew better than that since Vance has died, the Populists conjure with his name. They ought to help erect that monument to Vance. If they don't do it, we shall always think they are not sincere in their love for the "Great Commoner". Don't let the Charlotte News and the Raleigh News and Observer do it all.

* * *

We call attention to an article elsewhere in this paper taken from John Sherman's recent book of recollections. Mr. Sherman here states that he was in favor of returning the Greenbacks of 1866 in circulation as long as possible, and, when they were retired of funding them in coin bonds, payable in gold or silver, of course. We would submit the "recollections" to the Charlotte News and the Raleigh Observer with the hope that they will reflect on them a little before they call any more sound money editors "John Sherman Democrats" and other choice epithets. The article is worth the reading. History should be kept straight.

TAXES!

—:O:—

DELAYS - ARE - DANGEROUS!

—:O:—

As I will soon have to settle the State and School Taxes, I respectfully, but earnestly, urge all Tax-payers who are yet in arrears to come forward promptly and settle. I am urged by the state and County authorities to make prompt settlements, and I cannot do so without pressing YOU. Therefore meet me at the following time and places:

Lowesville, Tuesday,	November	19,
Triangle Wednesday.	"	20.
Denver Thursday	"	21,
Machpelah Friday	"	22.
Iron Station Monday	"	25.
Beam's Store Tuesday	"	26.
Bess Store, Wednesday	"	27.
Johnstown P. O. Thursday	"	28.
Reepsville, Friday,	"	29.

C. H. RHODES, SHERIFF
Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 28.

NOTICE!

Having qualified as Executor of the late will and testament of J. C. Cobb, I do hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this Oct. 9, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the deceased will make immediate payment to me, and thereby save costs.

This 2nd Oct. 1895.

Jno. L. Cobb, Executor
of JOSEPH C. COBB.
10-4-95. 6t.