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WEDNESDAY OCT. 19 1892.

THE SPEECHES.

AYCOCK SPEAKS IN THE MORNING AND BUTLER IN THE AFTERNOON.

Court House Filled With People.

Thursday morning the joint debate between Marion Butler, People's party Elector for the State at Large, and Chas. B. Aycock, Democratic Elector for the same position, was expected to take place here, but owing to the loss of Mr. Butler's property, he was detained at home.

At 11 o'clock an immense crowd assembled in the court house, to hear Mr. Aycock. Don Gilliam stated that a joint discussion was expected, but Mr. Butler could not be present and that he had invited Mr. Mewbourne to join in the discussion, but he declined on account of being physically unable.

Judge Bourne in a very neat and well-prepared speech introduced Mr. Aycock who spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes. Mr. Aycock said that he was deeply indebted to Judge Bourne for the manner in which he had presented him. He thanked all the Democrats, People's party men and Republicans for being present to hear him.

He said he regretted the absence of Messrs Mewbourne and Butler, and said that in their absence he would be fair and honest in all of his statements. In what he would say he would not wound any one's feelings, but would make a Democratic speech from a Democratic standpoint. We are all brethren and there should be no breach among us.

He came to talk to Democrats; to reassure them, and to talk to those who have left the party and endeavor to persuade them to return. He believed the Democratic party would give the relief the people are seeking.

The silver question has divided many and he ventured the assertion that they had not read and studied the platform of the Democratic party. He read the silver plank and said the party stood for sound, honest money. People's party men think the government can stamp anything and make it money. If that be the case, Mr. Aycock asked, why not make 16 silver dollars instead of making the ratio 16 to 1?

You see \$10 of silver in circulation where you only see one of gold. Why? Because the intrinsic value of gold is greater than silver. It should be equal exchangeable value.

He thought making gold and silver of equal value would put more money in circulation. At present if a merchant in Wilmington would buy ten thousand dollars worth of goods in Liverpool, in our silver dollars, the difference in that and gold—the money over there would be thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. The Democratic platform says that the farmers and laboring men are the ones who suffer from a depreciated currency. The Democratic party corrects says that we hold to the use of both gold and

silver, and that both be of equal exchangeable value. In 1834 there was as much silver in 4 quarters, 2 halves, and 10 dimes as there was in one silver dollar. The Secretary of the Treasury says how times and quarters shall be coined. The Government does not allow anybody to coin silver in quarters, dimes and halves.

The government has no power to take silver, and force it on an equality with gold. (If the government has no power to restore silver to a parity with gold without increasing the ratio, then how does the government take 75 cents worth of nickel bullion and give it \$5 value.

How does the government take one pound of copper, costing 29 cents, and give it \$1.60 value? One pound of copper bullion will make 160 fine cents pieces, and these have but 20 cents intrinsic value. The fat of the government makes them worth \$1.60.

If the government in restoring the silver dollar to a ratio of 16 to 1 would be stamping a falsehood on the dollar, then why does it stamp 75 cents worth of nickel and call it \$5.00. It may be argued that this is done for convenience, but if they are fighting on a principle of honesty they should scrupulously adhere to it—Editor.

Mr. Aycock said that Jefferson suspended the coinage of silver once, and that Jackson in 1834 signed a bill changing the ratio to 15 to 1. You can change the ratio and force them both side by side, but they must be of equal exchangeable value. He said the demonetization of silver was an infamous fraud. It was accomplished by the Republican party.

The Democratic party in 1874 passed the first free coinage bill, and in 1878 a silver bill was passed and vetoed by a Republican President, but the bill was returned and again passed over the veto of the President. Yet they say the Democratic party is responsible. The Democratic party is charged with burning paper money. There were 346 million greenbacks in circulation and there are 346 million today. None has been retired.

The Democratic party has not been in power since 1860, but it has saved the South's liberties. How did they do it? When they came to make an appropriation for the U. S. Army the Democratic party said they would make no appropriation unless the Northern soldiers were withdrawn from the polls in the South. In face of that grand fact some are trying a man in power who voted to keep the soldiers in the South.

The United States under the present tariff system levies a tax, not on what a man has got, but on what he's got to get. Every time a man buys \$100 worth of goods he must pay \$60 worth of tax.

The tendency of taxation is toward centralization and monopoly. When he came to Goldboro to practice law, the first year he sat down in his office and tried to look wise. His first year's practice amounted to \$144. He was taxed to do nothing. His neighbor who made \$5000 could stand the tax.

To-day no man can look at matches and see how a box could be made so cheap, that the reason they are cheap was due to taking off the tax. After the tax was taken off sugar the price went down. The buyer pays the tariff tax. For every pound sugar manufactured in the United States the manufacturer goes to the government and gets a bounty of 2 cents per pound. The small farmer does not get a bounty, but the manufacturer does.

He illustrated the operation of the tariff by saying that a farmer taking a bale of cotton worth \$30 to Liverpool, when he gets there and sells it he buys \$16 worth of goods. When he returns to this country the custom house officer demands the payment of \$14. tax.

Is there any wonder that there should be \$300 per capita in circulation in Rhode Island and only \$6 in North Carolina? In Rhode Island it was due to manufacturing interests, aided by the tariff. Can any man hesitate as to which he should choose?

The only promise the Republican party makes is the Force Bill. When the People's party by their defection elect Harrison they could not expect relief. The next President must be either Cleveland or Harrison. He said the outlook is brightening for the Democracy and spoke of the Georgia, Alabama, Fla. and Ark. where the party had been successful, and said that the last vestige of hope was gone for the People's party. We are brethren and should not be divided. To divide now would be like two farmers: One wanted to plant corn and the other cotton. They kept wrangling over the crop, and cattle got in and destroyed both of their crops. If you quarrel and divide the Republican party will come in and take charge. He said the Republican party was like an

O'possum. That it was pretending to be asleep, but on the 8th Nov. it would be the liveliest, fattest O'possum you ever saw. Why should we separate to-day? Do we not dwell together? Ought we not work together? And live together in peace? Should we turn back to the Republican rule of '68? Here Mr. Aycock described the miracle of the Republican party when in control of the affairs in the State in '68-'70. The Democratic party has strenuously endeavored to overthrow the Republican party and restore unity and peace and happiness, what have we to gain by turning against each other.

A gentleman from his county asked him if they could not get together. He told him yes, name your man for Governor and I will support him. He went to Raleigh and voted for Elias Carr the distinguished son of Edgecombe. He said that all other counties in the state had broken their faith in going into primaries except Edgecombe.

He made an earnest appeal to all to lay aside all abuse, hatred, and come together! The beautiful line from St. Paul: "Love thy neighbor as thyself" should be practiced. No man can persuade you that the Democratic is wrong and the People's party is right.

Cleveland in 1877 by writing his tariff message set the whole money power against him. He paid a tribute to Cleveland and said that nothing short of Divine Providence could have given him the courage to withstand those powers. The Democratic House passed the Dependent Pension bill. The Democrats said it would strengthen the party with the soldiers in the North. This was a power to re-elect him. It was a temptation offered him. Yet Mr. Cleveland dared to be a man—that he might stand by the right and stand by the South in vetoing the bill.

Mr. Aycock concluded in a beautiful peroration, and said—in the language of Tiny Tim: "May God bless us every one." His speech was well received and elicited much applause throughout. Had there been more Aycocks in this campaign there would not be such a division among our people to-day.

BUTLER SPEAKS.

Marion Butler, People's party Elector for the State at large, arrived on the 2:17 train, and spoke for one hour and twenty minutes. The court house was filled to overflowing.

J. C. Bellamy Esq, introduced Mr. Butler, who began by saying that he was in no condition to speak owing to hoarseness and he hoped everybody would be quiet while he was speaking. He said he could not reach Tarboro in the morning to meet Mr. Aycock in joint debate, but he hoped to have a discussion with him at some future time.

He said the time for holding the election is drawing near and you will be called upon to perform the highest right of sovereignty in exercising your right of suffrage. If we have had government to-day it is because you have cast wrong ballot. If we have good government it is because you have cast your ballot right.

He said he was here to discuss the issues dispassionately and he urged Democrats and Republicans to stop and think before they cast their ballots this year. The Republicans, said he, should see if they were casting their ballots for the principles enunciated by Lincoln and the Democrats should see if they are casting their ballots for the principles enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson.

For the last 30 years you have been called upon to cast your ballots for two parties. I call your attention to the two platforms. Here Mr. Butler read the Democratic and Republican platforms. Reciprocity, Force Bill, tariff and silver were their prominent features. Reciprocity he said meant free trade about in spots. The Force Bill was used to scare the people, the silver plank in both platforms was so adroitly written that its meaning was not clear. He said a delegate to the Chicago convention offered a substitute favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver and it was voted down. The delegate said that forty Philadelphia lawyers could not tell what the silver plank means. If the Democratic party favored free and unlimited coinage of silver it would have been so written in its platform and there would not have been any evasion. Carl Schurz has written a letter advocating Cleveland's election and in the conclusion of his letter Mr. Schurz speaks of free coinage as a heresy.

The laborers have made the wealth; Wall street has not made it, and ought the people who have made it to enjoy it? Under just, free and honest conditions the man who makes the wealth would enjoy it. The present depressed condition of agriculture has been brought about by unjust, injurious legislation. If this has been brought about by unjust legislation then the two old parties should have pointed out the remedy to correct it. A party that will not offer a remedy does not de-

serve your suffrages. The first thing they've got in their platform is the Force Bill. Has the Force Bill brought about the present condition of affairs. Has it put any mortgages on your homes? It is the duty of a great party to correct bad legislation. In some counties we have got something more damnable than the Force Bill. We have got men in high positions appointing ignorant men as poll-holders. He did not charge that these appointments were made for the purpose of committing fraud, but it looked like they were getting ready to do something wrong. He made no apology for the Force Bill and many who are talking it will go to their political graves on the 8th of November.

He said what A or B thinks a platform means has nothing to do with it. They are not the ones to carry it out. The men who wrote the silver plank in the Democratic platform did not mean free and unlimited coinage. Up North the silver plank is not interpreted to mean free silver. The Democratic party like the Republican party favors liberal pensions to the Union Soldiers. Cleveland signed more pension bills than his Republican predecessor. According to their platforms the Democratic and Republican parties oppose trusts combines and monopolies, and yet they exist. And as to the Civil Service Reform both parties claim to favor it. The tariff is the only economic question they differ on.

The Republican party has been saying that a vote for Protection meant a vote to give protection to the laborer, to build up his interests and aid him in securing a home. If you continue to vote that way you will never get better prices. The Democrats tell you that the tariff is awful wrong in principle, because it discriminates against the agricultural interests to build up manufactures. They tell you that you pay 40, 50, and 60 per cent. That you'll die in the poor house if you keep it up. In promising a reduction of the tariff how much will they take off? They'll keep enough on to run the government and that comes out of the laboring people. You have got to tax agriculture to raise the revenue. Any party that can't offer a just system of taxation ought to give up the roost. They say that the tariff is the only evil—that their method of reduction will give relief. They don't offer to take off enough. If they wanted to take off the tax they would have put an income tax plank in their platform. Neither the Democrats nor Republicans have a word about the income tax. The Democrats say the tariff is the only trouble. You paid less tariff last year than the year before. You bought less manufactured goods last year and if you bought less goods why are you in worse condition?

If the pledges of both parties were carried out the people would not get relief they need and the justice they should have. The greatest evil is ignored by both of the parties, either because they are too blind or too cowardly. The Democratic party used to condemn an evil and seek to give the remedy, but it don't do it today. The Republican party started out as a reform party. It was started by honest, noble men, but like the Democratic party it had deserted its principles.

Gen. Weaver went into the war and fought like a brave man for what he thought to be right. He did not do like the crowd of Shylocks and Money devils, who did not go into the war, but sat like vultures looking on a torn and bleeding country. They devised a plan to fasten the present iniquitous financial system in the country. They corrupted a great party that had started out on a high mission, Gen Weaver denounced their action and left the party. He looked to the Democratic party and found that in its national platform it was not Democracy but money monopoly. He stands on what Jefferson taught; that Congress had no right to charter national banks. If that was Democratic doctrine in 1860 why not now? You have to go to the Omaha platform to find it. He said that it was argued that the National bank law could not be repealed, but he had read the concluding paragraph in which it said that the law could be repealed whenever Congress saw fit. The Democratic party has been promising to do it. The Democratic party has deserted its high principles. It has come down from the high place on which it stood. A party that holds the label and does not give relief ought to be put on trial. The masses are losing confidence in it. There is not enough Democracy in the Democratic party to make a toothpick for Jefferson.

Jackson said that there was nothing more vital to the people than the control of the money by the people and in the interest of the people. Jefferson fought against monopoly control of anything. He said whoever controls the commerce controls the people's welfare. In his last letter he said that there were not enough safeguards to protect the people against monopolies. Today the monopolies control the people's money,

transportation and information. Three or four men hold the swift-winged messengers of thought. The People's party sprung from the toiling masses and it will stay because its right and you can't down it. If every man who favors its principles would cast his vote for them the largest majority would be the result of any party. Here the speaker said that there were many men who favored the principles but pressure was being brought to bear to prevent them from voting. He said that coercion and ostracism were being resorted to, to make many renounce their principles.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, State of North Carolina, made at the Spring term, 1892, of said court, in a cause entitled Geo. B. Wright, executor of the will of O. C. Farrar against B. E. Price, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, on Monday the 17th day of October, 1892, a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Patrick Lane, J. J. Pittman and others, containing 48 acres, more or less, being the tract of land drawn by the said B. E. Price in the division of the lands of her father, L. B. Bradley.

For a more particular description of said land reference is hereby made to said division as registered. Terms of sale, one-half cash, the balance payable twelve months after date, with 8 per cent. interest from the day of sale.

H. L. STATON, Comm'r. Sep21-14

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, State of North Carolina, made at the Fall Term, 1891, in the cause entitled George B. Wright and James R. Gaskill, surviving partners of Farrar Gaskill & Co., against S. E. Howard, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, on Monday the 17th day of October, 1892, a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Tom Robertson, W. E. Knox, Thomas Grimes and others and known as the Fork Place and being the identical land which the said S. E. Howard inherited from her Mother, the late Polly Moore, and containing 300 acres, more or less.

For a more particular description of said land reference is hereby made to the pleadings filed in the above entitled cause. Terms of sale cash.

Geo. HOWARD, H. L. STATON, Commissioners. Sept. 21-14

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