

**The Wilson Advance.**

Entered in the Post Office at Wilson, N. C., as second class mail matter.  
C. F. WILSON, Editor and Proprietor.  
For the cause that lacks assistance,  
For the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that we can do.

THURSDAY, June 17th, 1892.  
THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:  
ELIAS CARR,  
of Edgecombe.

For Lieutenant Governor:  
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,  
of Alleghany.

For Secretary of State:  
OCTAVIUS COKE,  
of Wake.

For Auditor:  
ROBERT M. FURMAN,  
of Buncombe.

For Treasurer:  
DONALD W. BAIN,  
of Wake.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:  
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,  
of Johnston.

For Attorney General:  
FRANK L. OSBORNE,  
of Mecklenburg.

For Judge of the Twelfth District:  
GEORGE A. SHUFORD.

For Electors at Large:  
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
ROBERT B. GLENN.

A CALL.

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 2nd Congressional District, held in the city of Raleigh on the 15th day of May, 1892, the Democratic Convention for said District was called to meet at Scotland Neck on the 27th day of July, 1892.  
Y. T. ORMOND, Chm.  
All Democratic papers in the District will please copy.

A meeting is called in Raleigh June 23rd to organize a Polk Memorial Association to build a monument to Col. Polk.

There is an effort on foot to make Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the candidate of the Peoples party at Omaha, with Congressman Watson, of Georgia his running mate. In response to a query as to its truthfulness Senator Stewart said: "I don't care to talk about it."

What have our people to gain by coquetting with a Third Party? It will only grant the Republicans a longer lease of power and we all know what to expect from them. If not, read the force bill plank in the platform, and we'll see its power if they are successful in the coming fight.

Third Party Conventions were held in many counties last Saturday. In Edgecombe 63 men were present; in Wayne, 54; in Johnston, 29; in Cabarrus, 8; in Rowan, 59; in Burke, 30; in Gaston, 70; in Calabawa 160; in Guilford, 30. In Wake, Lenoir, Halifax, Vance, Warren, Pitt and Bertie a smaller attendance is noted. Wilson County held no Convention.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid's country home cost one million dollars. It is a magnificent place. He was there when informed of his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Republicans. They need his boodice. He is editor of the New York Tribune, a South-hating Republican paper. He suits the party of sectionalism, however, and they want his money to help elect Harrison.

HARRISON AND REID.  
The Republican Convention re-nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. He had the support of every officer holder of his administration, and the "bread and butter brigade" won. He is a hard man to beat, but the nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid will add no strength to the ticket.

With the right man nominated at Chicago the Democracy is sure of winning. But we must not have an unseemly scramble. The strongest man must be nominated.

DO YOU UNDERSTAND IT?  
The silver plank agreed on at Indianapolis reads:

"The American people are by tradition and interest in favor of bi-metallic coinage of gold and silver, but one dollar should be as good as another dollar; that silver should be coined at a ratio to be fixed by legislation, and that the forthcoming international conference is indorsed as probably furnishing a satisfactory solution of this vexed question of financial relations."  
This is the utterance of the great Republican party on the financial question. Can you look to it for any hope of relief?

THE FORCE BILL NOT DEAD.  
Every mention of the Force Bill at Minneapolis evoked hearty cheers. It is an issue still. Harrison and Reid represent such an issue. The platform of their party demands it. Here are the sibilant words they hurl at the white men of the South:

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such

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(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE.)

WASHINGTON, June 12th, '92.  
Col. L. L. Polk, President of the Farmers' Alliance, died Saturday morning at 1:15 at the Garfield Hospital, where he was removed Friday afternoon from his residence, 717 12th street. The direct cause of his death was uraemia poisoning. He had for a long time suffered from bladder trouble, but the disorder had never affected his serious mind. Last Sunday, when he was obliged to summon a physician, Dr. J. M. Hays. He grew rapidly worse and on Wednesday it was feared he could not recover. The following day he rallied to such an extent that Dr. Hays felt justified in issuing a bulletin stating that he was expected to recover. The change for the better was a brief one. It was finally determined to remove him to Garfield Hospital and perform an operation. After his arrival at the hospital the physician in charge, Dr. Leach, saw the case was hopeless and that an operation could accomplish no results. Col. Polk sank rapidly, and he died quickly Saturday morning. Mrs. Polk, Mr. Denmark, Dr. Hays and Dr. Leach were with him. Dr. McCune of the National Economist immediately took charge of the funeral arrangements and the remains left here at 9 o'clock last night. A number of Congressmen including Messrs. Williams, Branch, and A. H. A. Williams went with the body to Raleigh where the interment will be. During his sickness Col. Polk was the recipient of a great deal of attention from the members of our delegation, North Carolinians residing here and a large number of prominent people in the city. Members of the Farmers' Alliance express deep regret at his untimely demise.

The result of the Minneapolis Convention was something of a surprise to the majority of people here though you can hear "I told you so" from a great many would-be prophets who were betting heavily on Blaine's success. Harrison and Reid owe their nomination to a strange medley of circumstances. Blaine's pyrotechnic performances helped, rather than injured Harrison. His resignation, thrown as it were, in the lap of the President, looked to much like treachery to secure the endorsement of the more honest Republicans. Coming as it did after the ex-Secretary's letter of declination, it looked very badly. Blaine's ambition, however, was not alone at the bottom of this sudden resignation. Mrs. Blaine has for years been at cross purposes with the Harrisons as well as a number of other prominent people. She is a very imperious woman and likes to have her own way. The Secretary was in a humor to listen to her and to be guided by her on this occasion. Here is how it came about. Soon after Blaine took charge of the State Department Mr. Harrison appointed a man named Stanton a protégé of Blaine's to a foreign consulate. This was done at the Secretary's personal request. Since that time Mr. Harrison has paid little or no attention to any of Blaine's recommendations to foreign appointments. Blaine naturally wanted to exercise his own rights as Secretary of State and put his own friends in the offices at his disposal. Mr. Harrison thwarted him in every instance except the one mentioned above. The Secretary of State became very restive under this treatment and a year and a half ago discontinued his custom of filling the appointments. He then set to work to add to the national reputation of James G. Blaine as a diplomat. He worked hard over the Behring Sea matter, the Italian and Chilean unpleasantness and the reciprocity scheme, which really originated with Blaine. Harrison detected his plans and deliberately thwarted every one of them. He managed to get the credit for the settlement of the Chilean and Italian imbroglios, for the Behring Sea matter and the reciprocity idea! Foiled at every turn, broken by the death of two of his favorite children, Blaine's health failed. Rest and ocean breezes seemed to give him a new lease on life as the time for the convention approached, and in spite of his declining the nomination he nourished a hope that his party would nominate him at Minneapolis. He did not intend to resign his office of Secretary of State and for this purpose wrote the letter declining to become an active candidate in the field against his chief. His friends and managers knew exactly what the letter meant. A short time ago, however, there was an appointment to be made in the army, of brigadier-general. Blaine has a son-in-law, Col. Coppinger, of the army, who married his oldest and favorite daughter. Mrs. Coppinger died about two years ago, and left her two little boys to Blaine's care. She closely resembled Mr. Blaine and he has become very warmly attached to her husband and little sons. Mr. Blaine was determined that Col. Coppinger should be made brigadier-general to place it in the Secretary's power to effect it. He urged it on the President and the Secretary and ignored the fact that it made war in his paper—the New York Tribune—on all organized labor, and particularly upon the typographical Union, a fact which will not be forgotten or forgiven because he, for the purpose of getting himself on ticket, allowed the Union printers to take charge of his office until after the election. The files of his paper will furnish reasons enough to prevent any friends of organized labor casting a vote for the ticket which carries his name.

Mr. Reid has another element of weakness that will neither be lost sight of nor forgiven by the old "stalwart" element in the Republican party. Some of the most bitter attacks ever made upon Grant were written by Reid during the Greeley campaign when he was supporting the Democratic national ticket. The Grant men never forgive those who

attacked their idol, as one James G. Blaine could testify to if so disposed, and it is certain that many thousands of them will refuse to vote the ticket of their party because Reid's name is on it. A weaker ticket than Harrison and Reid could not have been named.

The return of the Republican bosses who went to Minneapolis