

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1890.

NO. 36.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, J. M. Hoach.
 Sheriff, C. K. Rider.
 Register of Deeds, H. N. Woodson.
 Treasurer, Saml. McCubbin.
 Surveyor, F. C. Arcey.
 Coroner, F. A. Atwell.
 Commissioners, T. J. Sumner, chairman,
 W. L. Kitch, C. F. Baker, Dr. L. W. Colston,
 J. L. Kestler.
 Board of Public Schools, T. C. Linn,
 Supt. of Health, Dr. J. J. Sumner, Jr.,
 Overseer of Poor, A. M. Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, Jas. D. Crawford.
 Clerk, M. Julian.
 Treasurer, I. H. Frost.
 Police, J. W. Price, chief, J. F. Pace, C. W. Pool, J. M. Barringer, Benj. Canby.
 Commissioners—North ward, J. A. Bennett, J. M. Miller; South ward, D. R. Julian, J. Barrett; East ward, J. B. Gordon, T. A. Goughenour; West ward, R. J. Holmes, J. W. Rumble.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6 1/2 p. m. Rev. T. W. Guthrie, pastor.
 Presbyterian—Services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J. W. Mauney, sup't.
 Baptist—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Rev. J. Rumble, D. pastor.
 Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Rev. J. M. Murchio, rector.
 Catholic—Services every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Capt. Theo. Parker, sup't.
 Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. J. M. Murchio, pastor.
 Methodist—Services every Sunday at 9 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Francis Meyer, pastor.
 Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a. m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. H. H. Ford, pres't.

LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No. 99 A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E. B. Neave, W. M.
 Salisbury Lodge, No. 24, K. of K., meets every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C.
 Salisbury Lodge, No. 775, K. of K., meets every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each month. J. M. Murchio, Dictator.
 Salisbury Council, No. 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 21 and 4th Monday night in each month. J. A. Ramsay, Regent.

POST OFFICE.

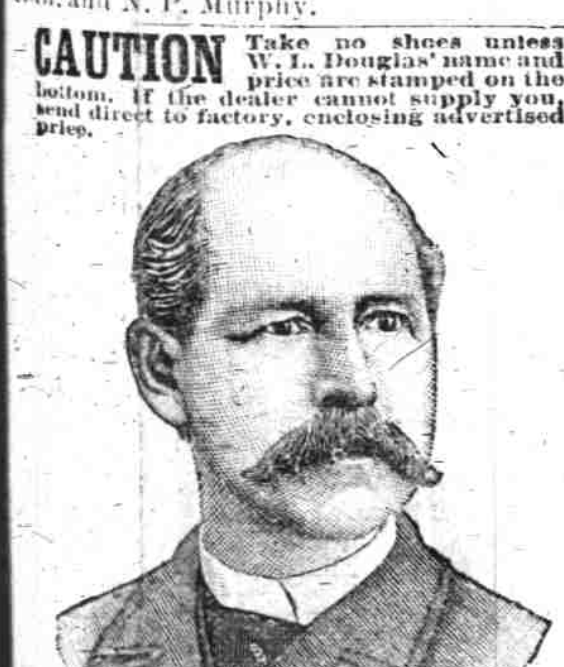
Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Money orders hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Savings bank hours 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. J. H. Ramsay, P. M.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.

This is a rare necessity. A marvelously pure and wholesome. Made of the finest ingredients, and contains no alum, arsenic, or any other poisonous substance. It is the only baking powder that is pure and safe for the family. It is sold in 4 lb. tins and 1 lb. tins. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., THE WALLISTON, ENGLAND.

For sale by Blazham & Co., Young & Dostin, and N. P. Murphy.

CAUTION Take no shoes unless they are made by W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you send direct to factory, enclosing advertisement.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
 Made in the world. Examine his \$3.00 GENTLEMAN'S HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$5.00 POLICE AND MEN'S SHOE. \$5.50 EXTRA VALUE GOLF SHOE. \$6.00 & \$6.50 WORKING MEN'S SHOE. \$7.00 and \$7.50 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOE. \$8.00 and \$8.50 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOE. \$9.00 and \$9.50 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOE.

FOR \$3 & \$2 SHOES LADIES.
 \$1.75 SHOE FOR MEN'S.
 Best Material, Best Style, Best Fitting.
 W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

M. S. BROWN.

FREE SILVER COINAGE!

Windom's Policy Set at Naught by Republican Western Senators.

SENATOR WOLCOTT SCORES THE ADMINISTRATION FOR IGNORING THE DEMANDS OF THE WEST—WILL THE HOUSE FOLLOW THE LEAD?
 New York Star.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The silver men in the Senate have downed all the old-time republican leaders, and achieved a victory as signal as it is likely to be far-reaching. There never has been a Secretary of the Treasury so emphatically sat upon as Mr. Windom was in the debate to-day, and there never was an administration so contemptuously handled by men of his own party.

Wolcott, the young Senator from Colorado, began it. Fresh from his brilliant tour, and with all the vim and prestige of addressing the Senate under such favorable circumstances, he made a ringing twenty-minute speech which sent the administration apologists to grass at the first round. He also sounded a keynote which indicates that the set-back administered to the Finance Committee on the matter of silver may be followed by a similar lesson on the tariff question.

He scored Aldrich, of Rhode Island, unmercifully, saying when it was charged that the representatives of the mountain States were simply urging silver legislation in the interest of speculators and adventurers, it was apparently forgotten that for years the West had been called upon to endure the oppressions of the protective tariff solely for the benefit of the East.

They had loyally supported Harrison at the last election, relying upon the promises he had made with regard to silver and other matters in which they were interested, and the awakening had been rather rude. If the position which Mr. Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, were now reported to hold on the silver question had been known before election the President would not have received one electoral vote west of the Mississippi river.

He said he regarded an open foe as better than a secret enemy. By the secret enemy he indicated President Harrison. Then, quoting Tennyson, "Come grapes of thistles or figs of thorn," he rather forcibly expressed an opinion that Harrison was a "thistle" of whom no good could come. Wolcott's speech had a marked effect.

The Senate next proceeded to hold over the finance committee. One after another the amendments which that committee had attached to the House bill were voted down by majorities of nearly two to one.

Plumb of Kansas took the lead and fourteen republicans followed him on all the essential points, while three democrats voted the other way. His first proposition was to substitute in place of section I of the House bill, as reported by the finance committee, the following:

"That from and after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of 412 1/2 grains of standard silver, or of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and the said coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public or private; that thereafter any owner of silver of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100 or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint."

This was carried by a vote of 43 to 21. After this everything was easy. The striking out of the bullion-redemption clause was rushed through by a vote of 57 to 7. Free and unlimited coinage of silver was adopted by the aid of eighteen republicans and thirty-one democrats, including pairs. The republicans who voted for free coinage were:

Blair of New Hampshire, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ingalls of Kansas, Jones of Nevada, Malvern of Nebraska, Mitchell of Oregon, Moody of North Dakota, Padlock of Nebraska, Plumb of Kansas, Power of Montana, Sanders of Montana, Squire of Washington, Stewart of Nevada, Teller and Wolcott of Colorado.

The republicans paired in its favor were Davis of Minnesota, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Stanford of California. The democrats who voted with the republicans against free coinage were Gray of Delaware, McPherson of New Jersey, and Wilson of Maryland.

It was a study to watch the faces of Sherman, Morrill and other members of the finance committee as the vote was announced. Mr. Edmunds lost control of his temper and suggested that the bill had better be turned over bodily to the democrats. Mr. Payson and other members of the House who favored free coinage, but voted against it under caucus dictation, announcing that they did so in the firm conviction that the Senate would set them right, were on the floor to watch the fulfillment of their prophecies. Mr. Vaux of Philadelphia and other members who dodged the issue, on the ground of not being sufficiently informed on the subject when it came up in the House, were also on the floor and interested listeners to the debate.

The final vote on the passage of the

CLEAR GRIT.

A Democrat With No Apologies to Make

COL. H. C. JONES SHOULD HAVE THE NOMINATION.
 Charlotte Chronicle.

Yesterday L. M. McAllister, Secretary of the county Farmers' Alliance of Mecklenburg county, waited on Col. H. C. Jones in his office, and handed him a printed card with six "demands" and six pledges to be signed in the presence of a witness, a living being provided on the card for the signature of the witness. Col. Jones took the card and told Mr. McAllister that he would write whatever he might have to say. The card is as follows:

THE DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION AS RATIFIED BY A MAJORITY OF THE SUB-ALLIANCES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

1. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country extend, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected to a seat in the United States Congress will endeavor to have it enacted into a law.

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

I heartily approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have such laws enacted.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have it enacted into a law.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have such laws enacted.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal right to all and special privilege to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have such laws enacted as will accomplish the spirit and purpose of said demand.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange throughout the medium of the United States mail.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have it enacted into a law. I also approve of the purpose of the bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Vance, and known as the Sub-Treasury bill; if it is not shown to be unconstitutional I will vote for it and advocate its passage, and in the event it is shown to be unconstitutional, then I will introduce and advocate a bill to abolish bonded warehouses for whiskey, etc., and also a bill to abolish national banks in accordance with the first demand on this card.

Witness,.....

On the reverse side of the card is the following statement:

This card is prepared for the purpose of pledging the candidate for nomination and election to legislative offices to support the demands which have been ratified by a large majority of the subordinate alliances in North Carolina.

Politicians have so often deceived us by their verbal promises, which they break and then deny having made, that we have decided for the future to take their pledges in black and white.

If the candidate to whom this card is presented for his signature signs it, then the person who presented it will immediately send it to the secretary of the State Alliance to be kept for reference, so that if any constituent of said candidate desires to know if he favors

our demands he can get that information from the State Secretary.

If the candidate refuses to sign this card, then the person who presented it will immediately report that fact to the secretary of the State Alliance.

If the candidate signs the obligation to support a portion of these demands and refuses to agree to support the others, then he can, if he chooses, give in writing his reason for so doing, and they will be forwarded to the secretary and filed with the card; or if a candidate who refuses to sign any of them desires to give his reasons for so doing, if he will reduce them to writing they will be forwarded and filed with the notification of his refusal.

COL. JONES' REPLY.

When Mr. McAllister presented the card to Col. Jones, the latter said he would reply to the secretary in writing; and yesterday evening Col. Jones mailed a letter to the secretary of the alliance, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1890.
 L. M. McALLISTER, Esq.,
 Sec'y Mecklenburg County Farmers' Alliance.

Sir: I have carefully read the demands in the shape of a declaration of principles submitted by the alliance and respectfully decline to sign the same. In announcing myself as a candidate I distinctly stated that I did so subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held at Lumberton on the 19th of July. If nominated I shall be the candidate of that party, standing squarely upon its platform.

My first allegiance is to the party whose candidate I aspire to become. To it, in my opinion, this country owes whatever of liberty and good government it enjoys, and whoever undertakes to set up a standard of political principles independent of it, is disturbing its harmony and destroying its efficiency. It is the party of the people. As a proof of the fact, it succeeded yesterday in securing the passage through Congress of a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, which I notice is one of the measures demanded by the alliance, and it is engaged at this very moment in a struggle against the great evil of class legislation in the shape of burdensome tariffs, etc., which is another of the evils of which the alliance complains. Can not this people safely trust this great party to labor for it in the future as has been done in the past?

But there is another objection which I have to signing the pledge which you present in behalf of the alliance. I am a reliably informed fact of the twenty-five hundred farmers in this county, less than twelve hundred of them are connected with the alliance, and that in this congressional district less than one-third of them belong to it. Now you have excluded these non-alliance farmers from your deliberations as you have excluded me; you have not given us an opportunity to hear your discussions of those measures. If elected to Congress I will recognize the fact that a large majority of my constituents are farmers. I hope I should labor for their improvement, but I certainly would be liable to be greatly embarrassed if I were to pledge myself in advance to that one-third of them constituting the alliance without waiting to hear from the two-thirds majority for whom the alliance does not speak. It seems to me that the alliance has erected one-third or less of the farmers into a special class, and is demanding CLASS LEGISLATION in accordance with their political views. Is not that doing what the alliance itself condemns? The white men of this State cannot afford to divide or to risk division. The republican party has commenced a new crusade against the South in the shape of a federal election law that proposes to set over us at the polls supervisors, creatures of its own, to rob us of the inestimable right of a free election. It has not abated one particle of its hostility to our people and in such a crisis God forbid that you or I or any other white man should imperil that unity in the ranks of the democratic party which has been our only salvation in the past.

Respectfully yours,
 H. C. JONES.

EAVES TURNED DOWN.

The Senate Rejects Him.

BLAIR, VANCE AND RANSOM OPPOSED HIS NOMINATION.
 WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate was in secret session for about an hour to-day.

The discussion of the nomination of J. B. Eaves, Collector of Internal Revenue for North Carolina, was resumed. Senator Blair, on the republican side, and Senators Ransom and Vance, on the Democratic side, opposed confirmation. The nomination was finally rejected.

The Dependent Pension Bill.

The Senate and House have passed the Dependent Pension Bill. The President will undoubtedly sign it. We have only had one Republican President who vetoed the Inflation Bill in spite of the menaces of his own party, who would have refused his own party to add to his fame and strengthen his party were he to send in a veto, and in doing so take the ground assumed by President Grant—namely, that any pension measure which contemplated provision for those who suffered in the war would be approved, but that all such schemes as back pay, service and dependent pensions would be frowned upon as highway robbery. It was not until Grant left the White House and the country fell into the hands of poor, weak, discredited Hayes that the sluices were opened and the stream had its way.

The Herald believes in the highest measure of justice, recognition, generosity even to the soldier. To him every honor and reward. To him every bill are not in his interest, but in that of a remorseless lobby, who rob the Treasury in his name. History has such scandals. The cry is, of course,—"Everything to the soldier who saved his country." There have been other soldiers, and other countries have been saved. Prussia was created by Frederick after a series of wars, and yet Frederick's pension list did not amount to a week of our expenditure. England waged twenty years' war against Napoleon, adding to her debt more than three thousand million dollars. Her army did not demand extra thousands millions for pensions. Fifteen years of war, during the most glorious period of her history, cost France a little over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars—about the amount we shall be paying annually for pensions when the claim agents are through with their raid. Germany has fought three brilliant wars since 1864. She has dismembered Austria, Denmark and France, and become the master power of Europe. Yet her pension fund is not quite nine millions a year. If Germans, Frenchmen and Englishmen could do those patriotic deeds without being quartered for life upon the Treasury as mercenaries, why should not Americans?

In a moral sense this raid upon the Treasury degrades the old army, takes the bloom from its glory and stains its once stainless banners. What more memorable sight, under the lead of Grant, Sherman and Meade, than that of the mightiest host which went swinging down Pennsylvania avenue before the President and Cabinet on the day of the great review. What more abject sight than this same army, under the lead of Tamm, Dudley and a gang of hungry, money-grabbing pension sharks, marching in a raid upon the Treasury.

If the Dependent Pension bill, with the limitless millions which it adds to the Treasury, were to end the business we might bow the head in shame and say, "Well! it is; we know that most of this money goes to pension agents, money sharks and professional soldiers, but the robbery has been done by using the honored name of the soldier, and such a name may even atone for a crime." We have only to read the pension newspapers and the speeches of the pension demagogues in Congress to see that the Dependent bill is but the beginning, a small instalment of "justice to the soldiers." Grant held that twenty-seven millions would answer every demand. Garfield believed a little later that thirty-eight millions would be a splendid evidence of the nation's generosity. No men were more willing to serve the soldier than Grant and Garfield, none were better informed as to the soldier's needs. But the pension shark and lobby gang knew better, and after coercing poor Hayes into the back pay iniquity they were nothing impossible. The Treasury was open. Back pay, dependent bills, service, bounty reimbursement, special acts restoring every cashiers' blunder and deserter to rank and pay—any scheme that ingenious knavery could devise has appeared before Congress, as an act of "justice to the soldier."

We believe in justice to the soldier. But it is not to be found in these rascally measures devised by a Washington lobby. President Harrison said to-day veto this bill. Congress should repeal every pension act. A special commission should be appointed, composed of eminent men without regard to party—men like Sherman, Cleveland and Hamilton Fish—who would go into the whole question, devise a logical, generous plan, doing ample justice to the soldier, and not bringing financial

ruin upon the country he saved. If the award of such a commission were to be, let us say fifty millions a year, we should be satisfied, although it would so much exceed what was proposed by Grant and Garfield.

We have no idea that Mr. Harrison will veto the bill. The republican party would not permit him. The only Republican President who would have done so sleeps at Riverside. The first of American soldiers would never have approved a measure which is a stigma upon the devotion, patriotism and self-denial of the glorious army which saved the Union.—New York Herald.

The Silver Bill.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is the text of the silver bill as it now stands:

Sec. 1. That from and after the date of the passage of this act, the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of 412 1/2 grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and the said coins shall be equally a legal tender for all debts, public or private; that thereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit, and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of section 3 of an act to authorize coinage of standard silver dollars, and to restore its legal tender character, which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to coinage in this act, as provided for.

Sec. 3. That certificates provided for in the second section of this act and all silver and gold certificates already issued, shall be of the denominations of not less than \$1.00 or more than \$100, and such certificates shall be redeemable in coin of standard value.

A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The provision in section one of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "an act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars, and to restore its legal tender character," which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, nor more than \$1,000,000 worth per month of such bullion, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That the certificates provided for in this act, and all silver and gold certificates already issued, shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Sec. 5. Owners of bullion applying for coinage shall have opportunity to receive coin or its equivalent for the certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act balances standing with the United States Treasurer to the respective credits of national banks deposits made to redeem circulation notes of such banks, all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, and all deposits there-converted into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of banks which may come into his possession, subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him, and that they have been destroyed, and no new notes will be issued in their place; reimbursement of the amount shall be made Treasurer under such regulation as the Secretary of Treasury may prescribe for an appropriation hereby created, to be known as "National Bank Note Redemption Account," but the provisions of this act shall not apply to deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in a lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used for redemption of its circulation notes, and balances remaining of deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as a debt of the United States bearing interest.

Let the Invasion Go On.

Northern Capitalists Have Fairly Invaded the South.

They are putting their money and their energies into its development. The increasing volume of this movement is attracting the attention of the entire press. It is one of the most remarkable movements of this wonderful age. The Washington Post referring to it and especially to the large investments made in the vicinity of Asheville, says: "The movement has acquired too great a momentum to be stayed. It cannot be scared by rebel flags, nor diverged from its course by the clamor of politicians. Let the invasion go on, and the conquests of peace that carry with them such countless blessing and ameliorating influence be not impeded." Similar expressions are found in our northern papers of peace that carry with them such countless blessing and ameliorating influence be not impeded.

Every large enterprise in the South in which northern capital is enlisted is of itself a new stimulant to the increase of investments from that quarter. We join with the Washington Post in saying, "let the invasion go on."—Manufacturers' Record.

THE BACK OF THE CARD.

On the reverse side of the card is the following statement:

This card is prepared for the purpose of pledging the candidate for nomination and election to legislative offices to support the demands which have been ratified by a large majority of the subordinate alliances in North Carolina.

Politicians have so often deceived us by their verbal promises, which they break and then deny having made, that we have decided for the future to take their pledges in black and white.

If the candidate to whom this card is presented for his signature signs it, then the person who presented it will immediately send it to the secretary of the State Alliance to be kept for reference, so that if any constituent of said candidate desires to know if he favors

our demands he can get that information from the State Secretary.

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