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"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL"

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CUBA, LIKE EGYPT, IS A VASSALAGE OF ROTHSCHILDS.



THE REAL REASON WHY CLEVELAND CANNOT RECOGNIZE CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

HE HITS 'EM AGAIN!

TILLMAN LIFTS THE CUTICLE OFF OF OLD PARTY CRITICS.

No Answer to His Late Speech—"The American People Love the Truth and Their Country and Despise Traitors, Thieves and Cowards."

Senator Tillman has given the following letter to a New York paper for publication:

Washington, D. C.: My uniform rule has been to treat criticism with silence. I break that rule now for a purpose and that is to challenge those who have found so much to condemn in my recent speech in the senate to a trial before a jury of their readers in which I can have at least a show of justice. The New York Times editorial terms me "a filthy baboon," the New York Post, "a political anarchist," the World has used the word "blather-skitter," the Philadelphia Record calls me "the chief of anarchists," and the St. Paul Globe says: "This fellow brings to the senate the unsavory record he made in his state, a character tattooed with dishonesty."

These are a few of the elegant phrases employed by the polite editors of some of the leading newspapers as applied to myself. They have not read my speech, they dare not publish it in full, and basing their criticisms upon a few garbled extracts in which I use strong language to express indignation and contempt, they ask the people to render a verdict against me as a coarse, brutal, ignorant blackguard.

All the words and phrases which occur in the speech to which they take exception do not exceed a dozen. They neither add to nor take from the arguments and facts presented. Not a single one of them is unparliamentary and frequently in the senate language as violent, coarse and brutal has been uttered in the past by a dozen men whose names are written high in our country's history.

If my language was unparliamentary, why did no senator call me to order? If the charges were untrue, why has no senator answered them, and why do my newspaper critics not attempt to answer them? Is it unparliamentary and indecent to tell the truth? Are we sunk to that low estate that falsehood and treachery and official dishonesty cannot be mentioned without calling down an avalanche of abuse and slander? What other senators have whispered among themselves I have spoken aloud and in plain words. What a majority of the people have thought and felt I have uttered.

This is the sum of my offending and the libeling editors and reporters who now degrade the so-called freedom of the press to so despicable a level may flatter themselves that they create and control public opinion, but the thousands of letters that have poured in on me from every quarter of the Union and mostly from the North and from men in every pursuit of life have given me assurance that the searles are falling from the eyes of the people and that the truth bravely told has a sweet and wholesome sound.

The American people as a whole, the great common people, love the truth and love the country. They despise traitors, thieves and cowards. It is a large margin to move, but the heaven is at work and the issue is joined and the result will be known on election day. So far as I am individually concerned, I care nothing for the abuse heaped upon me and thank my critics for directing attention to my utterances. When my facts and arguments have been disproved I will apologize. Until then decency demands that men who abuse me for speaking the truth should let their readers judge for themselves or reserve their epithets for men of their kind, who dread the truth and love cowardice.

If there is no need for reform, reform will not come. If I represent nothing but ignorance and anarchy, why was I elected governor of South Carolina twice by such overwhelming majorities? For four years as executive I fought and was abused by corporations and their hireling newspapers. Why did my state send me to the senate by a vote of 131 out of 160 in the general assembly? During these four years the state advanced in material growth and increase of taxable values more rapidly than in any previous period in its history. It spent half a million dollars in the erection and equipment of two of the largest colleges for industrial, technical and normal training in the South, one for each sex. And the constitutional convention, with which I had a great deal to do, fixed constitutional taxes so as to double the free school fund. The saloons have been banished from the state, while three-fourths of the people, if not more, are firm supporters of the new method of handling the liquor traffic.

These facts, which are history, cannot be sneered at or obliterated. Anarchists do not write such history. I have never shrunk from the lashings of newspaper scribblers in the arena of state politics, and I will not begin to do so now.

B. R. TILLMAN.

To double the purchasing power of money is equivalent to adding 100 per cent to every debt, and to doubling the burden of taxation and rates of transportation.

Kentucky will have to huddle along with one United States Senator until it elects another Legislature.

The Arizona Populists, in state conference, reaffirmed the Omaha platform.

The war in Kentucky is thought to be over for the time being.

SILVER'S VICTORIES.

GOOD NEWS POURS IN FROM MANY POINTS.

Johnston Wins the Fight in Alabama. Oregon True to the White Metal—Encouraging Press Comment.

By a vote of 150 to 90 delegates to the Oregon state democratic convention adopted the free silver plank, and, notwithstanding the opposition manifested by the sound money men, free silver delegates to the national convention were elected. The Multnomah county delegation, supposed to be pretty evenly divided on the financial question, in voting for their men stood 24 for sound money, 11 for silver and 1 straggler. Six of the delegates pledged for free silver voted for Benron Killip, one of the most pronounced sound money men in the convention.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: **Ex-Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke** Smith have been debating the silver question in Georgia. The reports of the discussion in the papers have not been full enough to give the public a complete view of the encounter, but the performance of the Atlanta Journal, Mr. Smith's newspaper, indicates that Mr. Crisp has had much the best of it. That paper has an inflammatory article in which it roundly abuses the ex-speaker and declares that he was terribly defeated. The article is extremely intemperate, and has the appearance of being inspired by somebody who lost his amiability through being overcome himself.

Boies and Morgan. The free coinage democrats are now talking Boies and Morgan, of Alabama. They are confident of the control of the convention and think they will have things their own way. Unless they are correct in their claims, it looks very much like the democratic party will split into fragments.

Arkansas has committed an act which points in this direction. There are two free coinage men down there running for the democratic nomination for governor. Both hail from Little Rock and both are popularly and equally popular. Candidates Harrod and recently he was for free coinage, but would not desert the democratic party, whatever it declared for. Candidate Dana Jones announced he was for free coinage, and unless the Chicago convention spoke out for it he would not support its nominee. This announcement seemed to strike the people of Arkansas, for every county which has acted since he made it has declared for Jones. Such is significant, to say the least of it. So it is in many other southern and western states. The people seem to be for free coinage, and that issue is apparently stronger with them than parties.

The People Moving. The victory of Captain Johnston in Alabama is an event that the democrats of the whole south may rejoice over. It is a victory of the people over officials and official federal interference, ring manipulation of Captain Johnston means a revival of the democratic forces that Morgan led—a revival of true democratic principles, and a return to power of men who believe in the people and who are faithful to the people's interests.

The nomination of a man who stands shoulder to shoulder with the great mass of the democratic voters of the south will go far toward putting an end to the unwholesome divisions that have marked the latter history of the party in Alabama. These divisions grew out of the manipulations of a political dynasty that thought it owned both the party and the state, and it has kept both in political hot water for years.

The democrats of Missouri are also demonstrating that they stand true to democratic principles. The state convention will be held at Sedalia next Wednesday. A large majority of the delegates from St. Louis and Jackson county, the headquarters of the gold contractionists, are for free coinage. Only one gold candidate was elected in St. Louis—Missouri. Ex-Governor Francis, another gold man, will go as a proxy.

Up to Friday last, seventy-eight counties selected delegates to the state convention, and every one of these counties adopted a strong resolution favoring the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A solid free coinage delegation will be sent to the Chicago convention from that state.—Exchange.

Silver Democratic Prospects. Day before yesterday the democratic convention of Oregon selected a free silver delegation to the national democratic convention. This action, however, was a foregone conclusion. There was never a doubt of the action of the democrats of the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, and of the states west of them. Not a delegate from any of these states will go to the democratic convention who is not pledged to the free coinage of silver. These states will have 122 delegates to the national convention.

The primaries in Missouri show that the democrats of that state have decided for the free coinage of silver. Eleven of the twelve counties of Illinois that have acted have made the same decision. So far as heard from the primaries in Iowa show the same result. These three states will send 108 delegates to the democratic convention. Add to these six territorial delegates that are certain for free silver, including no southern state except Missouri, is 239. Of this there is no doubt.

It will take 452 votes to control the convention so far as the platform is concerned. It will be necessary to get 216 from the balance of the country. Exclusive of Missouri the south will have 284 votes in the convention. Of these, 22 from Delaware and Maryland will be for the gold standard. West Virginia's 12 will probably be for the gold standard. Deducting these, the south will have 250 votes left.

Indiana and Minnesota are almost certain to decide for free silver, so far as the democrats are concerned. These two states would have 48 votes which, added to those already mentioned, would be 36 more than a majority for free silver. The democrats of Ohio and Michigan, with 74 votes, may also declare for free silver.

There is very little doubt that the majority in the next democratic national convention will favor the free coinage of silver. Whether or not the majority will be large enough to nominate a pronounced free silver man is another question.—Fla. Times-Union.

The Victory in Alabama. A correspondent, who signs himself "Alabamaian," writes as follows in regard to Johnston's signal victory:

"To every true democrat who loves free institutions, who has an abiding conviction that the perpetuity of popular representative government is dependent upon the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, and that the people are and should be the masters of their government, cannot feel otherwise than triumphant at the success of the people's cause in Alabama on Saturday last. When the issue is analyzed and the conflict is calmly surveyed in all its phases the success of Joe Johnston on Saturday is an assuring fact that the people of Alabama have risen up in their power and dethroned the bosses and manipulators of political machinery and asserted their godgiven right of self-government, and their right to give direction and control to their own governmental affairs."

The issue represented by Johnston was that of liberty and free institutions, the right of the people to govern this country, and the fundamental principle of true democracy—the free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the use of both as redemption money by this government. The issue represented by Clarke was that of the classes against the masses, of the privileged few against the many, of the single gold standard, of Clevelandism, of English methods and systems, against the democratic principles of the fathers, and of the American people.

Clarke is the personal friend and favorite of Cleveland. Among all Alabamians he was peculiarly the representative of the principles and policies of the administration; he had all the sympathy and all the aid that is embraced in a powerful and determined executive. He had at his command all the money that Wall street lavishly gave, and if reports be true, it was spent in Jefferson county and other portions of Alabama with a prodigality that challenges comparison with Tweedism. Every corporation that was to use money to carry on its business, every railroad was summoned to battle for Clarke. Aye, and above all, the threat was made to defeat the steel plant at Birmingham, and thus assassinate the prosperity of the state, unless Jefferson county should vote for Clarke.

To this formidable array of the merciless forces of the money power Johnston had only the truth of the democratic fathers, backed by the sympathy of the people, and the heroic courage of the brave Alabamians. The conflict was long and fierce. No quarters were asked and none were given, and as the din of strife and the smoke of battle clears away, we see the flag of the people planted on every remnant, and floating triumphantly over a brave and free people from Tennessee to the gulf, from Georgia to Mississippi."

TELEGRAPHIC TICS. The long-expected distribution of World's Fair diplomas and medals has begun at last.

Three persons killed, several injured and much property destroyed in Ohio by a cyclone last Monday.

In the District Court at Denver, Col., Madame Warren has been accepted as a juror.

Dr. I. T. Tichenor, Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, at Atlanta, Ga., has received a letter from Dr. A. J. Diaz, at Havana, Cuba, saying that his life is in constant danger.

Revenue from Tobacco and Beer. Internal revenue certificates for the nine months of the current fiscal year, from official figures made by Commissioner Miller, of Washington, aggregated \$110,170,073, an increase over the corresponding months of 1895 of \$183,557, exclusively derived from tobacco and beer. The principal items of revenue were: Spirits \$61,925,454, a decrease of \$2,377,415; tobacco \$32,257,507, an increase of \$1,151,150; fermented liquors \$34,056,737, an increase of \$1,756,073; alcoholic liquors \$225,329, a decrease of \$185,892 and miscellaneous \$310,049, a decrease of \$143,257.

Paying For a Man's Life. One of the largest damage cases ever tried in Florida has just closed in the Circuit Court at Pensacola, it being that of Mrs. Anna O'Brien vs the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the death of her husband, M. F. O'Brien, who was killed on the Escambia bridge by a Louisville and Nashville train in 1890. The jury brought in a verdict to-day in favor of Mrs. O'Brien of \$20,000 and interest for five years, six months and forty-three days, amounting to a total of \$26,260.

Tremendous Inflow of Italians. Nearly sixteen thousand Italian immigrants have been landed at Ellis Island, N. Y., during the past month. The cause of the influx is attributed to excessive taxes, extreme poverty, threatened bankruptcy and military militarism. This record is unprecedented.

NORTH STATE BRIEFS.

CHEAP ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Report of Expert Investigations Made in North Carolina. The Progressive Age, of New York, a journal devoted to matters connected with artificial lighting, recently employed a commission of experts to investigate and report the cost of carbide of calcium, from which the addition of water, acetylene gas is evolved. The cost had been variously given a range of from \$5 to \$150 per ton, of the carbide. The Progressive Age prints the report of its commission, Prof. Houston and Drs. Kennedy and Kinneen, whose investigations at Spray, N. C., develop the fact that the cost there of carbide is \$32.76 per ton. A supplementary report in the same issue says: Under favorable conditions, such as we believe can be realized in particular localities, the total cost per ton of the product might be \$20.

North Carolina Cranberries. Capt. C. W. Chase, a prominent Massachusetts cranberry grower, has been in Elizabeth City prospecting with a view to engaging in the culture of cranberries in this State. He has closed a contract for eight hundred acres of land on the banks of Pasquotank river, some three miles from Elizabeth City. On this land there is a fine natural growth of cranberries, showing its adaptability for cranberry culture. The land that will be planted in cranberries is only three miles from Edenton, right on the banks of Pasquotank river, and has transportation facilities both by land and water.

The Christian Endeavor. The State Convention of Christian Endeavor, which held its annual meeting in Greensboro, has adjourned and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rex A. D. Thaler, Winston; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. R. L. Hendrick, Winston; Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. F. Harris, of Henderson; Mrs. Laura Field, of Greensboro; H. A. Pfohl, of Winston; and Rev. W. G. White, of Charlotte.

Basis of Progress. Dr. John C. Kigo, president of Trinity College, of Durham, delivered the annual commencement address to the graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., last week. The graduating class numbered ninety-eight. His subject was "An Exalted Regard of Man the Basis of True Social Progress." It was an able, eloquent and scholarly address.

Found Dead on the Track. J. D. Bryant, of Lumberton, was found dead near Hope Mills, on the track of the Atlantic Coast Line. He was horribly mangled and was unrecognizable except by the papers found on his body. It is supposed that he was killed by the Florida vestibule train. Bryant was a white man, thirty-five years of age.

Tobacco Rollers Strike. About 200 hands walked out of Sparger Bros. factory at Mt. Airy last Monday morning because they were not willing to work for the amount offered them per 100 pounds for rolling tobacco, it being the same price that other manufacturers are paying, but not as much by 25 cents for 100 pounds as this concern paid last year.

Extra Pay for Letter Carriers. In the general deficiency bill before Congress the extra pay for letter carriers for Charlotte is as follows: Odde Bradley, \$112.39; J. Eisher Correll, \$234.50; James M. Goode, \$243.42; Robert L. Pope, \$197.15.

A call has been issued by Chairman Pout to the Democrats of North Carolina to assemble in Raleigh on the 25th day of June for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices, and for electing delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, Ill.

The conference of the Young Women's Christian Association is to be held in Asheville from June 12 to 22, and will be conducted by Miss E. K. Price. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the delegates at Oakland Heights Hotel.

The new mill at Durham Shoals, N. C., has been named "Irene" in honor of President Whelan's little daughter, and work on the buildings began last week. Secretary and treasurer Wardlaw says it will be pushed to a speedy completion.

Dr. Thos. Hume, of the University of North Carolina, delivered an address before the National Congress of Religions Education, in Washington, D. C., last Tuesday. His subject was, "The Family as an Educational Institution."

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Southern Methodist Church, will hold its annual meeting at Kinston Thursday, May 7th.

At Beaufort, William Rice, a young white barber, was shot by Miss Belle Beveridge, a middle-aged woman, as he was trying to effect an entrance into her home.

Gets Off at Last. In the United States Circuit Court at Pensacola, Fla., Chas. E. Jenkins was declared not guilty of embezzling \$10,000 from the Government while postmaster at Seaside. Sneads is a small place, having only two or three hundred inhabitants, and the mystery of the case was how Jenkins could have embezzled any such sum as charged. This was Jenkins's third trial, twice before the jury having failed to agree.

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THE ONLY TRUE WAY.

DIRECT LEGISLATION VS. REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

A Document Well Worth Reading By Those Who Believe in Pure Government—Social Democracy the Political Ideal.

From Appeal to Reason (Translated from a Swiss Pamphlet Published in 1859.)

The experience of the past twenty years has entirely cured the working classes of Europe of the idea that imperial democracy and imperial socialism, that is, the dictatorship of a single person, are capable or even willing, to do anything for the social education of the working classes. These have been merely apparent reforms, dust thrown in the eyes of the people, while in reality the workman is more than ever a victim of taxation and food for powder.

Since the coup d'etat of Bonaparte (1852), the belief has, with great suddenness, been spread among the working classes that political or state reforms have nothing to do with social reforms, and that therefore the workman should not occupy his attention with politics, but solely with the improvement of his social position. The ruling classes know only too well by experience what a great advantage they derive from political forms favorable to themselves, and that so long as the working population allows itself to be led without violence in political matters, and has no direct influence upon legislation, it will not devise a form of government favorable to the interests of labor. Socialism, even of the most radical kind, is a mere bugbear, without any danger, because the political fulcrum is wanting to its social lever, wherewith it may lift from its hinges the old form of society, with its poverty of the masses and its individual wealth. Social reform is condemned to remain in a state of theory until the right means are found to put it into practice, and these means can be no other than, above all, to bring about a governmental reform of such a nature that the laws shall henceforth be made by the voice of all the citizens, and no longer according to the wishes of the privileged few.

But how is this social-democratic state to be organized? This is the all-important question for the workman. The International Workingmen's association should be perfectly clear and united upon the point as to which kind of republic it prefers, so that in the event of the breaking out of a revolution the working classes may everywhere know what to do.

The political movement in Switzerland during the last two years (1847-49), chiefly in the canton of Zurich, is perhaps only a symptom, a prelude to the great and deeply penetrating movement which is about to agitate European politics. The bourgeois republic, or representative democracy, is on the point of dying out in Switzerland; for it has been found insufficient to combat the injurious influence of Jesuitism; and pure democracy now steps forward, by which people take a direct part in legislation, and can, therefore, transform it in accordance with its social requirements.

Representative government is everywhere the same. The workmen of Paris remember only too well how, in the days of June, 1848, these middle-class representatives endeavored to solve the social problem with grapeshot; and, quite recently, the miners of Belgium have found out that their constitutionalists, too, know of no other means than powder and shot. Nay, even in the representative democracy of Zurich, there existed for more than twenty years (1845-67) severe laws against the coalition of workmen, and against the social-democratic press. So long as the workmen allow the laws of the state to be manufactured and forced upon them by those who live by using the workmen, so long will the laws be unfavorable to the toiling masses, and favorable to the masters only. When did a monarch ever make laws in the interest of his people and against the interest of his dynasty? First comes himself, his interest, his dynasty, and then the welfare of the tools who support him in working the com-

monwealth for his own benefit; and it is only at last, when all these worthless have had their fill, that the much-squeezed people are thought of at all, and then too often stones are offered to them instead of bread. There are, indeed, so-called Christian monarchs, who, like good-natured riders, stroke or pat the neck of the creature panting under their weight; but that the heavily-burdened animals, ridden to soreness, would best be helped if the master and all his train would dismount is a thing which never occurs to the one above until the one below throws him off.

In the same manner, an aristocracy can make excellent laws for themselves, but not for the people. Has the aristocracy of England, perhaps the cleverest body of its kind in existence, ever done anything in the interests of the workingman? No! If they have retained their position until now, it is only because they have not shown over-much obstinacy in strenuously opposing reforms that had become absolutely necessary. But, again, the legislators of the representative state, although elected by the people, are not capable of making good laws for the working classes, but yet are able to make excellent laws for their own class, the middle class. And why? Because, as experience teaches us, the majority of every representative body consists of capitalists and their creatures, and members of the middle classes, hostile to social progress. And even as the slaveholder is, by his very nature, incapable of making laws in the interest of his slaves, so the representative, being a capitalist, is incapable of ever framing laws in the interest of the workman. Representative democracy, though it be, comparatively speaking, a far better form of government than a monarchy or an aristocracy, is therefore not that political form within which the world of workers can attain its proper place, and social questions can be solved. It might be more so if working men, and especially the peasantry, were always to send to the representative houses the most intelligent of their own class only; but, unfortunately, the experience of every country shows that this is done only in exceptional cases. As a rule, the people elect only members of the so-called higher orders, because the pernicious prejudice, an outgrowth of monarchial periods, leads men to believe that intellect alone can produce good laws, and consequently highly educated people are all that is wanted, while, in reality, interest is the determining cause in matters of legislation. Add to this, that the salary of a member of a legislative body, and the traveling expenses paid to him, are systematically fixed so low that for a member of the working classes it is economically impossible to fulfill the functions of a representative.

NATIONAL LEGION. CIRCULAR NO. 3. The Reform Press have again, at their annual meeting, at Dallas, Texas, endorsed the National Legion; and the noble editorial band congregated there for the good of our cause will take up the work of organization with zeal that cannot help but add the enterprise grandly. It is the duty of all the people to respond now. The party is a unit in favor of the Legion plan of work. It fills the wants of the people. It is needed now in every county and every precinct. Delay is dangerous. We must act at once. There is no red tape, no secrecy, no cumbersome plan. All it needs is for a live patriot to call ten or more people—men or women—together, elect officers and report the names, and send fifty cents to me at Omaha, when charter will be promptly issued and forwarded without delay. Do not let any man hold you back in this work. Selfish men have blocked the way long enough. None but enemies in disguise will do it now. Every human being in our ranks recognizes the supreme necessity upon us. It must be done. You can organize without a recruiting officer; but we want live men and live women to accept commissions and push the work in every state until victory crowns our efforts.

The Clubs are under my charge, and we earnestly appeal to each one organized to send for charter and then unite with a National Order. Our cause will win if we have a Legion at every ballot-box. The enemy are united and

organized. They have millions of money at their disposal with which to debauch the people. They will undertake to count us out if we win; and we must guard, at the risk of our lives if necessary, the sanctity of every ballot-box.

There is not a true Populist who would not sacrifice his life to preserve the purity of the ballot in this nation. Let there be unity now. Let us show the world a spectacle that will make plutocrats tremble. I therefore appeal to all true Populists in every unorganized precinct in this nation to meet at 2 p. m. on April 13, the sacred day that gave Thomas Jefferson to the world and organize and send names for charters that day. They will be dated April 13. We appeal to true patriots in each precinct to send stamps for supplies to organize, so that it can be done with system.

A Populist who will falter in his duty and wait on Jefferson's birthday is not worthy; and we know that a true spirit of patriotism will touch each heart, and you will fall in line at the bugle-call on this holy day. We urge every newspaper to publish this circular and write stirring appeals to the people to respond to this call. We must have means to do this work. We must have a stenographer and a typewriter. We cannot do it longer. We do not want to faint or falter.

We urge all who are able to send \$1 for the Legion certificate of membership. Every one admires its beauty; and it will be a certificate of loyalty to the sacred cause that we advocate. Every name is recorded on a roll of honor, and we send a Legion button and a copy of The New Nation with it. Now, every man and every woman must rally to this call. The destiny of the nation is involved, and we expect every true Populist to do his whole duty.

All orders and circulars will be published in The New Nation, and will be sent to our principal papers and through the ready prints. Each newspaper which wishes to club with The New Nation will write to my address. And it would be a great help to me if our people would subscribe.

PAUL VAN DERVOORT.

How They Stand. Some of our free silver democratic friends pretend to believe that the free silver element will have a majority in the national democratic convention which is to meet in Chicago July 7th. We don't see how any man that keeps himself posted can retain the faintest hope that the silverites will be able to control the convention. The delegations will in all probability adopt the unit rule and the majority of each delegation will control, in which case the vote taken by states would pan out as follows, according to the best information obtainable at present.

For Silver.	Against Silver.	
Alabama	22 Connecticut	12
Arkansas	15 Delaware	6
California	18 Florida	6
Colorado	3 Illinois	43
Georgia	26 Indiana	30
Iowa	6 Iowa	28
Kansas	20 Louisiana	16
Mississippi	13 Kentucky	26
Missouri	34 Maine	12
Montana	6 Maryland	16
Nevada	6 Massachusetts	20
North Carolina	22 Michigan	28
North Dakota	6 Minnesota	18
Oregon	8 Nebraska	14
South Dakota	8 New Hamp.	8
South Carolina	18 New Jersey	20
Tennessee	24 New York	72
Texas	30 Ohio	46
Utah	6 Pennsylvania	64
Virginia	24 Rhode Island	8
Washington	8 Vermont	8
Wyoming	6 W. Va.	12
Territories	12 Wisconsin	24
Total	352	Total 654

Thus it will be seen that out of a total vote of 906, there will be 352 for silver and 554 against silver, or a majority of 202 against silver.

Free silver men who go into the primaries simply bind themselves to the support of the single gold standard.—Reformer.

Are you voting the same ticket that the looters of this nation are voting? If so, had not you better get into some other party?

The war in Kentucky is thought to be over for the time being.